The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. NUMBER. 223.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 4 Tribune Building.

OLMSTED & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3, First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—TO RENT.

BOARD WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON.

The Decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender Question.

The Dissenting Opinion of Judges Miller, Swayne, and Davis.

The Georgia Missionaries Have an Interview with the President.

New Mode of Settling Contested Elections.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The great event of to-day is the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender act. The suit came up from Kentucky, on the payment of a note made before the passage of the Legal-Tender act. When the maker went to pay it, he offered greenbacks, which the bank refused to take. He declined to pay the coin, and was thereupon sued by the bank. The Supreme Court of Kentucky sustained the action, and declared the act in question unconstitutional. This brought the case into the United States Supreme Court, where it has twice been argued, and was to-day finally decided, and again in favor of the bank. Chief Justice Chase read the opinion for himself and Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field, adding that it was also concurred in by Justice Grier, before his resignation. The Court holds, as was stated last night, that the act is constitutional in so far as it relates to contracts made after February 25, 1862, at which date it was signed by the President; but that Congress could not make it applicable to contracts entered into prior to that date. The Court, in other words, sustains the act, but declares it is not retroactive. Justice Miller, for himself and Justices Davis and Swayne, dissented from the opinion of the Chief Justice, and held that the act is constitutional in its terms, and that greenbacks are, as therein specified, legal tender in payment of all debts, whether on contracts made before or after it became the law. All sorts of questions are at once raised as to the scope of Chase's decision. Thousands of notes and contracts made prior to February, 1862, have, of course, been settled in greenbacks, and the inquiry is made whether these settlements can be now reopened, and whether the debtor can be compelled to settle after greenbacks were accepted without protest or reservation. There can be no such thing as the reopening of cases. All unsettled contracts, entered into before 1862, can now, on the principle laid down to-day, be enforced in coin. Gentlemen who were in court during the reading of the opinions say that that of Judge Miller was one of the clearest and most forcible ever presented.

ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

The following is the reassignment of the principal engineer officers: General H. W. Perham from Boston to Washington, *vice* Bache, retired; Colonel J. M. Macomb from Cincinnati to St. Paul; General Reynolds from Detroit to St. Louis, transferring headquarters from Cincinnati to that place; Colonel Casey, General Parker, and General Poe are retained here; General Warren from St. Paul to Detroit; Colonel Craighill from Washington to Fort Monroe; General Woodruff from Washington to Philadelphia; Colonel Stewart from Philadelphia to San Francisco; General Weitzel remains at Louisville; Colonel Horsten from Newport, Rhode Island, to Milwaukee; Colonel Wheeler from Milwaukee to Washington; Major Elliot from San Francisco to Washington; Colonel W. E. Merrill remains at Chicago in Adjutant General's Department; General Williams, now here, goes to Richmond; General Beck to St. Louis; General Whipple, now at San Francisco; General Ruggles, now at Omaha, and Colonel Martin, now at St. Louis, are all to come here.

KILLING A CONTRACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, immediately upon the passage by the House of the resolution relating to the Kish contract for the American revenue coupon books, issued an order suspending all arrangements made by Commissioner Delano with Kish.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, to-day, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in two cases of the St. Louis public school lands.

GEORGIA.

The papers showing what Georgia has done since the passage of the last Reconstruction act were presented in both houses of Congress to-day, and referred for examination. There are about twenty politicians here now from that State. Governor Bullock is on hand with several of his friends, and they ask immediate admission. Captain Bryant and his friends protest, and say that Bullock has violated the law, and Congress ought to deal further in the matter. Both of the Senators-elect are looking around to see what their chances are for getting seats. Some of the Bullock members have been to the President, and he, of course, tells them he shall stand by what General Terry has done. The scheme of the Bullock party is to elect new Senators next week, and their men are Rice, a banker at Atlanta, and Blodgett, Postmaster of Augusta. The Senate has not yet declared the election of Hill and Miller invalid, and some members think they will be admitted this week.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The President's two nominations for the Supreme Bench were sent in to-day. Strong, of Pennsylvania, was formerly on the Supreme Bench of that State, and will be confirmed. Bradley is an eminent lawyer in New Jersey; but if the Senate is consistent with its action in Judge Hoar's case, it cannot confirm him because he does not live in a Southern circuit.

GOAT ISLAND.

Three gentlemen from California have put in a claim for Goat Island, San Francisco harbor. This latest the Pacific Railroad Company are asking Congress to give them for use in building a depot and other buildings, and there is a prospect of some litigation before the case is settled.

CHICAGO INVENTION.

Messrs. Whipple and Dickerson, of Chicago, gave an exhibition yesterday before a large party of engineers and business men, of their invention and machinery by which they convert crude petroleum to the uses of fuel and motive power. They have been at work here in this line for a number of months, and their works have undergone careful examination by persons competent to form judgment on the merit of their claims, most of whom express the belief that they have really a good thing.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COMMISSIONER DELANO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Commissioner Delano resumed official duties this morning.

THE LEAD.

In reply to the resolution of the House the Secretary of War reports that the public interests will be subserved by selling some 25,000,000 pounds of pig lead on hand, at various arsenals, and that legal authority therefor is believed to have already been granted by the joint resolution of July, 1866.

CUBA.

Telegrams from Havana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill to the House providing that all cases of contested election shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until twelve are drawn. The committee will next take up the Louisiana case of Lovkam against Ryan, from the Fourth District, both sides of the argument having been filed to-day.

GEORGIA POLITICIANS.

A delegation of Georgians, composed of Mr. Conley, President of the State Senate, Speaker *pro tem.* Tweedy, Judges Gibson, Parrott, and Harrod of the Superior Court, Jos. Rice and others, called upon President Grant to-day, and had an interview of over an hour, during which a thorough discussion of the political situation of Georgia was engaged in. The delegation being desirous of ascertaining the President's views, the President stated that he had been at first impressed with the idea that all acts of the Legislature made previously to the expulsion of the colored members had been legal and binding, and that the election of Senators were to hold good, but that upon more mature reflection and investigation he was satisfied the present Legislature organized was the first Legislature, and that all action should be commenced *de novo*. He inquired who the Republicans would elect United States Senator. In response to which the delegation stated that no nominations had yet been made, but that they probably would be on Monday. They had no doubt of electing loyal Republicans. During the conversation, the President mentioned that both himself and General Sherman had entire confidence in General Terry's judgment and ability, and that they expected him here in a few days, when they would be fully advised by him as to affairs in the State. The delegation also expressed confidence in General Terry.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

GEORGIA.

Mr. NORTON presented the resolution of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress by changing the State Constitution and ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Mr. FERRY asked if the inquiry had already been directed to be made whether the present Legislature of Georgia was a legally organized body.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the present investigation of the committee would embrace that question.

PENSIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of the war of 1812 for a change of the law, by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the length of cost, taxation, caused by the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, was so great that, in the opinion of the committee, the government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. TRUMBULL—To more effectually provide for the collection of the charges for the protection of owners of trade-marks.

By Mr. POMEROY: To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCHURZ—Establishing the position of Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis.

By Mr. TIPTON—For the relief of inhabitants of Salt Lake City and Utah.

By Mr. THAYER—Granting lands to aid the construction of railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. TRUMBULL—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish information concerning the charges against the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. Adopted.

By Mr. BAYARD—Requesting the Postmaster General to report by whose order the draft of the petition for abolition of the franking privilege was prepared—by whose order, at whose expense, etc.

Mr. THAYER objected. The resolution was laid over.

RECOMMENDATION TO OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from importunity and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the government. ...

Mr. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion, even when requested so to do, by the Executive, in regard to the character and fitness of an applicant.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member's replying to a charge against the person he chooses to recommend ...

Mr. SCHURZ believed reform in the civil service desirable, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed ...

Mr. HOWARD recognized the extent of the existing abuses, but considered the bill of too sweeping a character. The President, necessarily, would have to rely upon somebody in making appointments ...

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to prohibit judicial, military, and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants. He submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the Census bill.

CENSUS BILL.

The House bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate Committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to change the schedules and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870, so as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING advocated at length the proposed substitute reported by the Senate Committee to take census under the act of 1850.

Mr. SUMNER followed in support of the House bill, claiming that the difference in the expense between the two systems was very immaterial.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the United States for the conveyance of the United States mails to European and Asiatic ports; for promoting emigration from Europe, and for reducing the rates of ocean postage.

LANDS TO RAILROADS.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported, with amendment, the bill to amend the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid the construction of railroads from Missouri and Kansas to the Pacific coast, by Southern route. ...

Mr. OSBORNE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

MARINE COLLISIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, with an amendment, amendatory to the act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service, between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and to extend the same to Australia.

TUNNELLING THE BAY OF NEW YORK.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. ...

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill extending the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the several dates of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies ...

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents. ...

SOLDIERS' FUND.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to give the National Soldiers' Asylum a certain fund arising from fines and forfeited bounties.

IN MEMORIAM.

At 3:30 a message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hoag, of Ohio. After short addresses by Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN, and the adoption of resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MORRILL (Me.)—To aid in the construction of sea-going vessels, steamboats, and ships, by allowing drawback of duties on materials ...

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To exempt from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege, the circulation of weekly newspapers within counties where published.

By Mr. GETZ—To allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage ...

By Mr. KELLEY (Pa.)—To promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. RIDGWAY—For the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also, removing political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. DOCKERY—Requiring a uniform railroad gauge in the United States; also, removing political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. ...—To discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau; also, amendatory of the act establishing the Department of Education.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To amend the Bankrupt act ...

By Mr. ARNELL—To give female employes of the government the same compensation as men in like positions.

By Mr. JULIAN—To incorporate the National ... Association.

By Mr. ASPER—To amend the act for a bridge across the river at Fort Leavenworth.

By Mr. SMYTHE (Iowa)—To aid the construction of railroad from St. Cloud *via* Sauk Valley to ...

By Mr. TAFFE—Granting land to aid the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska; also, to reimburse Nebraska for expenses incurred in the Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1868.

By Mr. SPINK (Dakota)—Granting lands for railroad from Springfield *via* Yankton, Dakota, to Rock River, Iowa.

By Mr. HAWLEY—Authorizing the Secretary of War to have Rock Island bridge constructed for a single track road, only to place the wagon road below the railroad track. The expenditure not to exceed $1,000,000. Passed.

THE TARIFF—REVENUE OR PROTECTION?

The following resolution, offered last Monday by Mr. MARSHALL, came up and is the next business in order:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any other purpose ...

Resolved, That in the preparation of the bill for the modification of the existing tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of tariff for revenue exclusively, and that duties on no article should be greater than that which would give a maximum of revenue on such articles.

The question was on Mr. Kelsey's motion to lay on the table, which was carried—yeas, 89; nays, 77—as follows:

[illegible]

A motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 9; nays, 80.

POSTAL.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill amendatory of laws relating to rates of postage, making letter postage rates two cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce or fraction; ...

PATENT AND COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill to authorize the government to adopt all patent and copyrights for its own purposes on such terms as may be agreed upon.

CUBA.

Mr. ORTH offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with the Spanish Government, and the American Minister at Madrid, in relation to Cuban affairs, ... Adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and briefly explained it. ...

CHINA AND JAPAN INDEMNITY FUNDS.

Mr. DICKEY asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations, and have put upon its passage the bill authorizing the indemnity funds received from the Governments of China and Japan to be carried into the Treasury.

Mr. BANKS objected. ...

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Not agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 84.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution declaring it a wasteful expenditure to continue the publication in the *Globe* of petitions against the franking privilege ...

Mr. MAYNARD objected ...

Mr. LAFLIN moved to suspend the rules. Agreed to.

IN MEMORIAM.

The resolution went over as unfinished business, and then, ... Mr. MORGAN rose to announce the death of his colleague, Truman H. Hoag, of Ohio, and to offer the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. After remarks in honor of the deceased member by Messrs. MORGAN, BINGHAM, and WOODWARD, the resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. DICKINSON, BEATTY, and AMBLER, of Ohio, WINCHESTER, of Kentucky, and WILLIAMS, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Ohio; and the House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Another Week of Legislation—The Question of Adjournment—Tariff on Railroads—Chippewa River Company Bill—Division of Waushara County—Preservation of the Fisheries, Etc., Etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.

Another week of legislation has passed. Last week the Assembly adjourned over from Friday to Monday evening, and the Senate had a session. Friday the Senate has a recess, and the Assembly, after working more than twice as long as any previous day this winter, has been busy to-day. The number of bills introduced is still in excess of last year, being 331 in the Assembly to 299 last year, and 144 in the Senate to 130 last year. The Assembly still refuses to fix the day for final adjournment, though the committee to which the Senate was referred reported it back, recommending an adjournment on the 28th, and cutting off new business after the 19th. ...

[illegible]

Arrest of a Railroad Train.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The forenoon train coming north, on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, was uncoupled at Clayville, this morning, and two passenger cars seized by Collector DeGraff, of the town. ...

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The notorious Fred. Biebusch and Alex. Murpo were arrested to-night for altering and dealing in counterfeit money. ...

Escape and Rearrest.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Bartlett and Sims, two of the Rowdoin National Bank robbers, escaped from State's Prison Saturday night, but were subsequently caught. ...

LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Opinion of a Majority of the Court by Chief Justice Chase.

Dissenting Opinion by Judge Miller.

Other Important Decisions.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The opinion delivered to-day, by Chief Justice Chase, on the legal-tender question, is very long.

After an able review of the case it says:

No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency, of the legal-tender question, by which a currency note has been authorized in recent years. The doubt is as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. ...

[illegible]

DISSENTING OPINION.

The dissenting opinion by Justice Miller, after stating the case at much length says: ...

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced to complete the centre building and make other improvements of the Insane Asylum at Independence. ...

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to repeal Chapter 8 of the Twelfth General Assembly, to provide the settlement of the State and appoint a Commissioner of Immigration. ...

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 7.—The Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House with the amendment that $2,000,000 State bonds should be loaned, in place of $2,000,000 endorsed, as provided in the Senate bill. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House amendment.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The members of the Legislature all arrived to-night, ready for the assembling to-morrow. The Governor's message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant, and advise the Legislature to appoint a board, or devise some other means of making appointments, to fill them until an election can be held. The Governor deprecates keeping up heated party feelings, as evidenced in the campaign, and returns thanks to the people for his every citizen of the State, irrespective of party or class.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate rejected the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 13 to 8. The House requested New Jersey Congressmen to urge the repeal of the franchise law.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Two Sharpers—New Corporation—For Sale—Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.

Two sharpers, who registered themselves as Geo. F. Bates and S. R. Gay, Pittsburgh, have been swindling our business men by means of forged drafts and checks in purchasing large amounts of property, &c. They eluded the police and escaped.

Articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, this morning, of the Western Axe and Edge Tool Company, of New Albany. The capital stock is $500,000, and the corporators are W. C. Depauw, John S. McDonald, Jesse J. Brown, Joseph Loughmiller, and Geo. Austin.

The *Daily Evening Mirror* is to be advertised for sale, to-morrow.

The Indianapolis Glass Works commenced operations to-day.

The colored voters of this city hold a meeting to-morrow evening, to make arrangements to participate in the coming political canvass. There are about 800 colored voters in this city.

Fatal Accident, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 7.

John Smith, a carpenter engaged on the new elevator building, fell this morning from the highest part to the ground, a distance of ninety feet. The man was crushed to an almost unrecognizable mass. The unfortunate fellow had just been married.

Fred Douglass lectured this evening to a small audience, on "Our Composite Nationality."

Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, Feb. 7.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening, F. W. Poole, a lawyer of this place, in attempting to shoot Allen Morehead, Esq., proprietor of the Franklin House, wounded two by-standers, one, George May, a young man, seriously in the hip; and an unknown man slightly in the hand. The difficulty originated in some law matter. Poole has not since been seen.

Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Feb. 7.

Joseph Edmonds, of Peru, Indiana, a brakeman in the employ of the C. C. & I. R. R., had his leg crushed while coupling the cars at this place to-day. He will probably die.

Fires.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The residence of Colonel Walton Dwight, formerly occupied by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $70,000; insured for $34,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The stable of Stevens, Dockham & Co. was burned last night, together with fourteen horses. Loss, $6,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 7.—A fire broke out this morning in the wholesale and retail grocery and provision house of Frick, Ward & Co., destroying their large stock of goods. The fire department saved the building. ... Origin of the fire unknown.

Justifiable Homicide.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—George Ponce, the man who was shot by a policeman in this city, a few nights ago, died from the effects of his wounds to-day. The shooting was done in self-defence, and is regarded as entirely justifiable.

Fatal Affray.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—During a fracas at a house of ill-fame, on Friday evening, a young man named Albert Day received serious injuries, from which he died on Sunday. Several arrests have been made.

Woman's Suffrage Carried in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—In the Legislature, on Saturday, the Woman's Suffrage bill passed. ...

SPRINGFIELD.

Settlement of the Canal Question.

Consideration of the Legislative Report.

The Report on Minority Representation.

Prospect of a Two Months' Recess.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.

CANAL QUESTION.

To-day has seen the last of the canal question for the present, and yet it has been one of the dullest days of the session. The substitute of Mr. Browning was finally adopted this morning, without a dissenting voice, the friends of the canal considering that it so near meets their wants that it would be imprudent to agitate for anything more.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

This question settled, the report of the Legislative Committee was taken up. Its consideration occupied the remainder of the day. The first three sections of the report were adopted. The next seven postponed until the arrival of Mr. Medill, and the eleventh section was taken up, but before a vote was taken, an adjournment was had.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The report on minority representation is to be brought up on Mr. Medill's arrival, and to be considered in connection with the Legislative Committee report. There are doubts, however, of its adoption.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The question of woman's suffrage every now and then is brought to the attention of the convention, and was advanced to-day by Messrs. Bayne and Haines (of Lake). Mr. Bayne moved an amendment that allowed women to sit in the Legislature as well as men. They were soon to vote, he said, and why should they not hold office?

YOUNG MEN.

Another topic advanced by Messrs. Robinson, of Rickland, and Wendling, of Shelby, and strongly supported also by Mr. Bayne, was the admission of young men to the Senate. The report prescribes 25 years as the youngest age at which one may be elected to that body. These gentlemen desired that the 25 years be reduced to 21, as in the case of the House, and were strongly supported by Messrs. Turner, Snyder, and others. Judge Bryan stood up for the "old folks," and protested that experience amounted to something, as well as genius. Indeed, he thought it a much safer guide.

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Ross, of Fulton, and Mr. Whiting, of Bureau, made strong appeals in favor of annual sessions. This is a subject which occasions considerable discussion, and has many strong friends, as well as bitter opponents.

TINCHER'S REMARK.

Tincher remark that every member of this convention is a sovereign on his own "hook," is never better illustrated than in the reports of the Standing Committee when they are under consideration. I suppose there has not yet been a single section of the constitution submitted to which there has not been at least a dozen amendments or substitutes. The flexibility of the English language is so very remarkable, that no particular member can express his ideas in language that suits anyone else but himself, and then, besides, the most of the gentlemen are very anxious that the new constitution shall contain as much of their brain-work as possible.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

The talk of adjourning from March 1 for a couple of months continues. There are over sixty lawyers in the body, and they all desire to attend the courts, which open about that time, so that there is a strong probability that an adjournment may be had.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.

COMMUNICATION.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Auditor relative to the canal.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from Peoria asking that the report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage be laid upon the table; also, another asking for the right of suffrage for women.

[illegible]

Mr. BAYNE, of Woodford, moved to amend so as to admit females to seats in the Legislature.

Mr. TURNER, of Stephenson, spoke briefly, saying that corruption was generally associated with gray hairs and bald heads.

Mr. BRYAN, of Marion, begged that the Governor of the State be required to be at least 35 years old. He thought there should be a diversity in the ages required for the Senate and for the House.

Mr. WENDLING, of Shelby, on behalf of the young men, appealed to all those who favored female suffrage, and especially to those who favored negro suffrage, because negroes had fought nobly in the war, not to refuse this privilege.

Mr. SEDGWICK favored 25 years as a condition of election to the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, moved to amend the section so that it should read as follows: "SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator until he shall have attained the age of 25 years, or a Representative until he shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and for two years a resident of the district or territory forming a part of the district from which he is elected."

A vote was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was carried.

The consideration of Sections 4 to 10 inclusive was postponed until the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Medill, should arrive.

Section 11 was taken up, and Mr. CROSS moved to amend so that annual sessions might be held.

Mr. WHITING, of Bureau, spoke in favor of the amendment at considerable length, and with much fervor.

The committee rose.

TEN MINUTE SPEECHES.

A rule was adopted that no member speak more than ten minutes at a time in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

Mr. WHITING, of Bureau, offered a resolution that the paper, by Hon. J. D. Caton, on the "Origin of the Prairies," is a highly commendable effort, and deserves the approbation of the convention.

Mr. COOLBAUGH, of Cook, thought the convention might as well advertise a sermon on religious matters.

Mr. PERLEY, of Marshall, opposed the resolution, as did Mr. CARY, and Mr. SCHOFIELD.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. PILLSBURY, of Livingston, offered a resolution that all reports of committees be considered in convention, and not in Committee of the Whole. Laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The hour having arrived for the special order, the report of the Legislative Committee as amended was taken up. A resolution to restrict each speaker to ten minutes at one time was lost.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BROMWELL, of Coles, in the chair. The amended report was read.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, Chairman of the committee making the report, said that most of the sections of the report were each of them independent of any other; ...

[illegible]

AFTERNOON.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Legislative Committee. ...

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

INSULTING THE FEMALE STOCK-BROKERS.

A large crowd assembled to-day, the same as on Saturday, around the office of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., the female stock-brokers. The comments on the street indicate the intention to keep them from doing business to any extent.

CONSPIRACY.

A conspiracy to burn a large number of buildings in Westchester County was discovered yesterday, and two of the conspirators were arrested. The intention was to have fires kindled simultaneously in Fordham and Morrisania, and to make active robberies during the confusion.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court decision was largely discussed by the brokers.

PRESENT FROM THE CZAR.

The School of the Mines of Columbia College has been presented with a valuable collection of minerals by the Czar.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The arrest of F. A. Stevens, an ex-United States Inspector and Gauger, appears to have been made in St. Louis, by officers from this city. It is said the fraud perpetrated by Stevens and a number of business men here, will aggregate to $3,000,000. In one case 333 barrels of proof spirits, the government is said to have received only $1,000, where it was entitled to $33,000. Stevens was brought to New York, and has been committed to answer.

ART.

Sale of Thompson's collection of pictures was opened to-day. Bidding was spirited, and prices, although low, were fair for the poorer pictures, which were offered to-day.

NAVAL.

The Spanish frigate Victoria arrived to-day from Havana.

COMPROMISING WITH FELONS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, Judge Ingraham charged the grand jury that all agreements with persons who have committed felonies not to prosecute them, if they return portions of the stolen property, are illegal, and the offenders should be brought to trial.

KIT BURNS' RAT-PIT.

The inauguration of Kit Burns' rat pit as a Water street mission took place to-day. Bishop Janes, Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., and others delivered addresses. Burns still runs a liquor saloon next door, through which the ministers were obliged to pass to reach the mission house.

MILITARY.

Colonel Rockafeller, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has received from an official in Richmond the tender of a return to his regiment of the two howitzers captured from it at Bull Run in 1861.

RED RIVER.

The Arrest and Release of Riel—The Provisional Council—Flight of Dr. Schultz—The Situation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.

Red River advices to the 25th are received to-day. A letter to the *Press* gives the particulars of the recent alleged arrest of Riel, which was done by Canadian loyalists under the influence of Canadian gold and large promises, at the time when Fort Garry was guarded by a small guard; ...

[illegible]

Strike on Railroad.

OIL CITY, Feb. 7.—Owing to the reduction of wages from $2 to $1.75 a large portion of the laborers on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad grades struck last week. ...

Fifteenth Amendment in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—In the Kentucky Senate, a resolution was introduced for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. ...

About five inches of snow has fallen since 2 p. m. The storm continues.

Death of Governor Washburne.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Feb. 7.—Peter T. Washburne, Governor of Vermont, died here this morning.

Death of a Distinguished Lawyer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Geo. M. Wharton, a distinguished lawyer, died last evening.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—COTTON—In fair demand and firm; middlings, 24@24½c; ...

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—Crude Petroleum quiet; ...

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, at our lowest rates. ... OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T., this (TUESDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work. ... By order of the E. C. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (TUESDAY) evening, for the despatch of business and such work as may come before the Lodge. By order of the W. M. JNO. F. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

"The Union Insurance and Trust Company" having discontinued the business of fire insurance ... LOUIS SCHULTZ, President. JOHN BUEHLER, Secretary. Of the "Union Insurance and Trust Company." THOMAS BUCKLEY, Secretary. Of the "Home Insurance Co. of Chicago."

OFFICE FIELD, KING & CO.,

Basement First National Bank Building, Southwest cor. State and Washington-sts.

Our Circular for present month, containing full list of Residence, Business, Acre, Suburban and Country Property, is now out. For copies please call or send your address.

SEED CORN.

We are selecting Mason County yellow and white corn for seed. For particulars address, HOLE JONES & CO., HAVANA, ILL.

CONFECTIONERY.

SAPOLIO.

This is a new and delicious Cream Caramel, of different and genuine Fruit Flavors together. Manufactured only by SCANLAN & COLBURN, 78 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ASSEMBLY RECEPTION ON THURSDAY EVE, At Opera House.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870 OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the People's Advocate. It is opposed to monopolies, rings, and swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public to whose friendship and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, that it always boldly takes the initiative on important public questions, and waits for time and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. It is proper, therefore, to indicate the views on those questions which THE TRIBUNE will maintain and defend. It holds

1. That an irredeemable and fluctuating currency is the most expensive, injurious, and oppressive form of circulating medium for all classes of people, excepting only the speculators and stock-gamblers.

2. That the credit of the nation is its most valuable possession, and that the efforts of the government should be constantly directed to the improvement of its credit, to the end that its bonded debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

3. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

4. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising of revenue for the government, and that there should be a material and speedy reduction in the existing rate of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff systems.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE TRIBUNE claims pre-eminence among Western journals. It expends more money for news than any other publication west of New York. It maintains a corps of correspondents and special reporters equal in number and intelligence to those of any New York paper, and, by a liberal use of the telegraph, it is enabled to bring before Western readers all the news of the day—political, commercial, and miscellaneous—two days earlier than any Eastern journal.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

Are unusually full and minute. The great commercial staples of the West, which are of especial interest and importance to its readers, and which in Eastern papers, are necessarily limited or omitted altogether, are minutely considered, and the Western farmer or trader gains this information from Chicago two days earlier than he can get it from an Eastern paper, even if he finds it there at all. The telegraph market reports of THE TRIBUNE embrace every commercial centre of Europe and the United States which can have any influence upon Western produce, trade, or industry. Its reports of the cattle markets of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with the utmost care, by special reporters of long experience and training. In its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will have the services of its well-known correspondent, "Rural," and will in addition, contain a weekly summary of agricultural intelligence, relating to the latest and most approved methods of cultivation, and all the scientific research and practical experiments whose results are of value to an agricultural, horticultural, and stock-raising community living upon the rich prairie lands of the West.

NEW FEATURES.

On the 1st of January several important changes and improvements were made in the publication of THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Increased attention has been given to its literary and agricultural departments. The news of the week, both local and general, will be carefully rewritten and condensed down to the hour of going to press, and each number will contain original editorial and literary matter which will appear in no other edition of THE TRIBUNE. It is the determination of the publishers to make it second to no journal in the United States as a family paper, and in order to place it within the reach of every Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man, and Family in the West, we have made the following extraordinary low schedule of prices for clubs, which, considering the size of the sheet and the amount of matter it contains, make THE TRIBUNE the cheapest paper in the United States.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Payable in Advance.

DAILY.

The Daily Edition per year, single copy ... $12.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

The Tri-Weekly Edition, single copy ... $6.00

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year ... $2.00

Four copies, one year, to one address ... 7.00

Ten copies, one year, to one address ... 15.00

Twenty copies, one year, to one address ... 30.00

Fifty copies, one year, to one address ... 60.00

By making the above very low prices, and in offering the high commissions below, we require that the clubs shall go to one address, and be made up and remitted for at one time.

When subscribers wish papers to be addressed to each individual in the club, fifteen cents must be added to the subscription for each name to be written.

As an inducement to Postmasters, and others to interest themselves in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and to reimburse them for their labor and expense, we will allow them

20 PER CENT

commission upon all subscriptions to the Weekly, made in accordance with above rates. The commission does not apply to the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

Money by draft, express, money orders, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Second Edition Now Ready.

CONJUGAL SINS AGAINST THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH, AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE FATHER, MOTHER, AND CHILD. By A. K. GARDNER, A.M., M.D.

J. S. REDFIELD, 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. THE BASEMENT UNDER Smith & Nixon's Hall,

Being 60x80 feet, is now for rent to a good tenant. Also several very fine rooms suitable for offices. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 120 Washington-st.

TO RENT, First Floor and Basement of Store 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

FIELD, KING & CO. Real Estate Loans, Commercial Paper, Secured Real Estate Notes, negotiated at once, in all sums. Office, corner Washington and State-sts.

Money to Loan ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 211 Washington-st., N. Y.

SAPOLIO THE BEST THING OUT.

FOR CLEANING Windows (without water), Paint, Oil Cloths, Floors, Tables, and all Woodwork, China, Earthen and Glassware, and for General House Cleaning Purposes.

FOR POLISHING Knives, Tinware, Brass, Steel, Iron, and all Metallic Wares. REMOVES, as by Magic, Stains and Rust, leaving a brilliant surface, equal to New. Removes Stains from Marble, Paint and Wood.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND Persons who have it in daily use in house and shop. ...

For Sale—Wholesale and Retail—by Grocery, Drug and Notion Houses throughout the United States.

GLASS SHADES.

Glass Shades FOR COVERING Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.

WE HAVE PURCHASED MESSRS. HOVEY & HEFFRON'S Stock of Glass Shades,

And respectfully ask their former patrons to favor us with their orders, which shall have our best attention.

WEST & CO., 140 Lake-st.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Traveler's Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN., On the 31st Day of December, 1869.

J. G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

REMOVED.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 106, 108, 110, 112 WABASH-AV.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 168 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 129 Broad-st., New York.

BANKING.

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN, BANKERS, Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

LOCKWOOD & CO., 94 Broadway, New York, CONTINUE THE Banking & Commission Business IN Government, Railroad & Other Securities.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ASSEMBLY ART RECEPTION.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the ... C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

WANTED.

PIANO WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Bargain! A Bargain!

FOR SALE.

Notice.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

PERSONAL.

Special Notice.

THE SKATING SEASON.

WEST SIDE RINK.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. S. J. CARPENTER CAN BE CONSULTED AT No. 121 Madison-st., cor. Clark, CHICAGO, ON CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, LOSS OF VOICE, Discharge from the Nostrils and Ears.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES. ...

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Special Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

AGENTS WANTED.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Have You Obtained Your Ticket TO THE GRAND ART ASSEMBLY?

SAFES.

ONE HUNDRED New and Secondhand Safes.

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in a case coming up from Kentucky, that the Legal-Tender act, passed February 25, 1862, does not operate upon contracts made prior to that date, and that such contracts may be enforced in coin. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, for himself and Justices Clifford, Nelson, and Field. Justice Miller delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices Swayne and Davis concur.

This decision is not wholly unexpected. It was foreshadowed by the opinion given in the recent case from Alabama, in which a contract payable in Confederate notes was in issue. In this case the rule (by no means a novel one) was laid down that the intention of the parties at the time the contract was made must govern courts in construing them. This doctrine of course requires that contracts made at a time when coined dollars were the only legal tender must be discharged in coined dollars, it being the intention of the parties that they should be paid in that manner. The decision, of course, implies that it was not competent for Congress to pass a retroactive law, even if that had been the intent of those who voted for the Legal-Tender act.

The present decision will operate principally on the bonds and obligations of States, cities, counties, railroads, and other corporations having long loans. There will, of course, be a great deal of complaint against the new turn which has been given to this class of obligations, but it is difficult to see where any injustice is done by it. The borrowers have been for nine years paying interest in currency, which the Court now say ought to have been paid in coin. The payees are, of course, estopped from demanding coin on past payments where they accepted currency without protest, because no action can arise where no dispute has existed. If, then, the parties who borrowed money prior to 1862, at 6 or 7 per cent, have been meeting their interest obligations for nine years at 3 or 4 per cent, it is no real hardship to them if they are now required to resume payments at the rate originally agreed upon.

The question will instantly arise whether the Legal-Tender act is constitutional as to contracts made since its passage. Upon this point the decision is silent, but all the analogies would seem to require an answer in the affirmative. Following the doctrine that the intention of the parties is to govern the enforcement of the contract, we are brought inevitably to the conclusion that the intention of all contracts made since the passage of the law was that they should be discharged in legal-tender notes, and that all parties who have entered into contracts since that time took into consideration the chances of fluctuation in the value of the currency. This reasoning would require a decision (if such a case should come before the Court) to the effect that the value of greenbacks, at one time or another, is of no importance as regards contracts made since February 25, 1862.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, has introduced, in the House of Representatives, a very sensible joint resolution declaratory of the sense of Congress as to the best means of preserving the national credit. We hope to see a rigid and thorough discussion of the principles it embodies, which are: 1, economy; 2, the vigilant collection of the revenue, and application of the surplus thereof to reduce the national debt; 3, no appropriations for public buildings or internal improvements that can safely be postponed, and none whatever for the purchase of foreign territory until after our bonds and currency are at par with gold; 4, as soon as the credit of the government permits, the funding of the 6 per cent bonds at a lower rate of interest; 5, the substitution of 4 per cents for 6 per cents as the basis of the National Banks (?); 6, the utmost reduction of taxation consistent with the payment of expenses, interest, and $50,000,000 per annum on the principal; and 7, the return to specie payments, by enhancing the credit of the government and making its obligations equal to gold.

The first and second policies have been tried under Grant's administration, and have already advanced the credit of the government, whether measured in the gold value of its bonds or of its currency, about 15 per cent. The third is equally as good, and we regret that the present administration is disposed to continue buying real estate. Let us have no more Alaskas. The favor of annexation is far greater to the territories we annex than it can possibly be to us.

As to funding bills, it is quite clear that, until the 6 per cents rise above par, the debt they represent, or the money to pay it, cannot be borrowed at a lower rate of interest. Nor is it likely that the 6 per cents will rise above par so long as they are liable to be paid off and the government lacks the means to pay them. As the ordinary rates of interest on money in this country has generally averaged more than 6 per cent, it is certain that, if the government could borrow only of American capitalists, there is no reason to suppose that at any time during the present century the rate of interest on the debt would be reduced at all. In considering whether Europeans are likely to lend us at a much lower rate, we must compare this with their other means of investment. It is true that the English 3 per cent annuities sell at 92. But it must be borne in mind that on many of them England never borrowed more than 60 per cent of principal, and on such she is really paying 5 per cent on the amount borrowed; that, were she compelled to go into the market to-day, as we are, and borrow $2,100,000,000 (or, which is the same, refund it), about as fast as she could accomplish so great a loan her consols would certainly fall.

The surplus of loanable capital of England is several times as great *per capita* as ours. But the chief cause of her high credit is that she is not a borrower, because her bonds do not mature, being in the form of perpetual annuities. Put her to the necessity of borrowing even so small a sum as will carry on a Crimean or Indian war and her consols drop and her rates of interest rise. Our government will always be the largest borrower in the world until its debt is either funded into annuities, terminable or interminable, like those of England, or paid. Our Congressmen and financiers have usually acted on the principle that options cost nothing. This is an error. It would be nearer true to say they cost a great deal. Every option which the government retains over a bond, whether to tax it, pay it, reduce its rate of interest, or what not, is an encumbrance on its sale, and, by lowering the price it will bring, raises the rate of interest the government pays on the actual value it borrows. The advantages of an annuity over a bond, therefore, are two-fold, both tending to increase the creditor's control over his security, and, therefore, to lower the rate of interest on which he will lend on it, viz.: 1. The government, having once borrowed in this form, will never need to borrow the same value again. The annuitant, or lender, is secure, therefore, against the continual competition of new securities subsequently issued, and whose constant issue and reissue on the market tend to disturb, clog, and weaken it, and always to lower his security. Great Britain will issue no new consols except in the event that new wars oblige it to increase its debt. But we, with our 5, 10, 20, 30-year bonds, will always be on the market, depressing the price of old securities by trying to borrow again.

2. The government has abandoned all control over an annuity, and has no right save to buy it in open market,—a right which the humblest citizen enjoys. This enhances its material value to the lender, and, therefore, reduces the rate at which he will lend upon it.

For these reasons the English consol bears an actual interest of 3½ per cent, and in case Great Britain should need to increase her debt she could probably borrow on new consols at from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Russian 5 per cents, however (issued in 1822 at 77, and bearing therefore 6½ per cent on the value borrowed), sell to-day at 85 to 87, which would make their present borrowing rate 5 7-10 per cent, which, of course, would increase the moment she were actually required to borrow. Russia tried in 1859 the experiment of issuing a 3 per cent, which now sells at 54, being about the same actual rate of interest on her 3 per cent as on her fives; the one being 5 7-10, the other 5,—a difference which may arise from "accrued interest" or other variations affecting the quotations, but not really the rate of interest. Nearly all the colonial securities of Great Britain are 6 per cents, and all are at a premium,—those of Canada being 104, Good Hope 102-4, and New Zealand and Nova Scotia at like rates. These have all the revenues of a strong government, and none of the risks of self-government. Austrian 5 per cents are at 49 to 50, and her rate of interest, therefore, 10 per cent. Turkish 6 per cents are at 70, while her 5 per cents are at 47, making her borrowing rate 8½ per cent on her 6 per cents, and, for some reason, 10⅔ per cent on her fives. Portuguese 3 per cents are at 33½, making their borrowing rate 9 per cent. Spanish 3 per cents are at 27, making their actual borrowing rate over 11 per cent. Mexican 3 per cents are at 14, making the borrowing rate 21 3-7 per cent. Venezuela 3 per cents are at 10½, while her 6 per cents are at 20, making the actual borrowing rate in both cases 30 per cent. India 10½ per cents are at 207½, her 5 per cents at 112, and her 4 per cents at 100,—the borrowing rate on the three being obviously the same.

These quotations suffice to prove that the rate of interest at which a bond is issued has no influence whatever over the rate of interest which must be paid on the money it will borrow, and raise a very strong inference that 6 per cent is not very far from our minimum rate of interest, so long as our debt is in the form of bonds. If any profit is to be found in funding it must be by resorting to annuities. These are of two kinds, limited or perpetual. A limited or terminable annuity is a promise to pay a sum annually for a number of years. At the end of that time there is, of course, no principal to be paid. A slight increase of the interest would be necessary. A 6 per cent bond at par would exchange even for a 6½ per cent annuity expiring at the end of forty years. A small portion of the British debt was funded into these annuities about a half century ago, by William Pitt, its author and most powerful advocate, and is now expiring.

The perpetual annuity would run at a lower rate of interest, probably saving a fourth or a third of our entire interest, but would have to be bought up at some time to extinguish it. This would become more expensive as the annuity became more valuable. The word "perpetual" has an ominous sound to the American ear, and would probably not be acceptable to the people, as it looks as if the government were making its debt perpetual. But this is by no means synonymous, as it is as easy for government to terminate its debt by buying its perpetual annuities and cancelling them as by paying its bonds. The government whose credit stands highest, and whose borrowing rate is lowest among the nations, owes its debt in a form, in which the principal has, in fact, ceased to exist as a debt. The very fact that there is no constantly recurring liability to be called on for the principal is the reason for England's exalted credit. Relieved of this impending danger, her statesmen direct their attention calmly and equally to but two duties,—bringing up the consols and reducing taxation; though a very general opinion exists among them that the best and most productive use to which surplus taxes can be put is to leave them in the hands of the tax-payers.

SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

The subject of suffrage will come before the Constitutional Convention on the 10th inst. There are two reports from the Suffrage Committee before that body. The majority report proposes to re-enact the present restriction of suffrage to white persons, and to submit to the people, for a separate vote, the question whether the word "white" shall be stricken out. The minority report proposes to leave the body of the constitution blank in this respect, and submit two separate clauses to the people, one containing the word "white," and the other omitting that word. Since these reports were made, the Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and it lacks only an official promulgation to become part of the National Constitution. It disposes of all controversy concerning negro suffrage, by prohibiting the States from denying any person the right to vote on account of his color, race, or previous condition of servitude. To place the word white in the constitution as a qualification for suffrage will be simply to stultify the convention. Such a provision will be simply nugatory and void. The convention must take things as they are, and accept the "constitution as it is." The Democrats have opposed impartial suffrage to the end of the chapter, and have been defeated. Now that it is part of the constitution, they must learn to acknowledge it as the supreme law of the land, and they might as well begin now. We know that there are those who cling to the delusion that the amendment has not been ratified because the Legislature of New York attempted to withdraw its previous ratification, after it had been certified to the authorities at Washington; but even if this had the least force, which it has not, the ratifications of Nebraska and Texas will soon cure any imaginary defect of that kind. The amendment, therefore, is no longer open to opposition, and the several States must choose between conforming their action to its requirement or submitting to have it done by act of Congress—that is to say, by force.

The convention should now abandon the thought of submitting the question to a separate vote. Nothing can be gained by such a proceeding. It would be like submitting to the people the question whether they would obey the Constitution of the United States, and to propose any such question would be a grave indecorum. Let the convention, therefore, recognizing the supreme authority of the National Constitution, treat all persons alike as regards the suffrage. That will be the law, whether the Democrats in the convention like it or not. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment has superseded the limitation to white suffrage in the present constitution. Why should there be any attempt to repeat that limitation in the new constitution? Will it be any more than a weak betrayal of a disposition to nullify the constitution? We hope the Democrats in the convention will see that, supposing they had the undisputed privilege to write "white" on every page of the new constitution, it would be ineffectual to exclude any male citizen from voting. Let the convention lay all propositions for separate votes for suffrage on the table, and proceed to frame the article as if there were no such person as a colored man to be excluded or admitted.

The political tranquillity of the French Empire is a phenomenon worth noticing. The excitement caused by the violent death of Victor Noir by the hand of Prince Pierre Bonaparte seems to have died out, and the revolutionary language of the Red Republican journals has either been moderated by the sentence passed upon Rochefort, or produces so little effect as to be not worth reporting. The French journals received by the last mail speak of the unparalleled number of visitors at the weekly receptions given by the several members of the Ollivier Ministry, whose attempts to reconcile liberty with order under a Constitutional Emperor are welcomed by the moderate men of all parties. The ridiculous failure of the hot heads, who tried to make Victor Noir's funeral the prelude to a new Reign of Terror, must have struck even the populace of Paris, and led them to put less confidence in guides blinded by hatred.

How long this may last is a question which no one acquainted with the instability of the French character would undertake to answer. There is danger in the socialistic ideas that have taken strong hold of the working classes; but the general desire for peace, the love of order, the numerous interests depending upon political stability will rally around a Ministry which gives the people a fair chance to govern themselves under institutions protecting them from despotism and from anarchy alike. If the Ministry, of which Ollivier is the head, have the wisdom to guide the ship of state safely through a dangerous and tortuous channel into the promised harbor, it will deserve the thanks not only of France but of mankind.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The price of wheat for twelve months past has been an enigma to business men, and has set at naught the calculations of those who are generally reputed to be the wisest on that subject. All have recognized the fact that with an abundant harvest in the West in 1868, and a largely increased competition from California and Russia in the markets of Western Europe, prices in this section must rule low. Yet there was not one among all those who looked for a decline who was prepared to see prices go so low and keep down so persistently. Experienced operators are precisely those who have lost the most money during the past year and a half. They have constantly anticipated that the bottom was reached, and that "there must be a reaction," and have bought accordingly on a declining market, only to see prices go still lower, and find themselves obliged to sell out at a loss.

The feeling now seems to be pretty general that wheat must advance materially between this date and the opening of navigation, though it is well known that the stocks in the British Isles are larger than ever before, and that the Northern farmers stand ready to pour in fresh supplies as soon as winter has raised the blockade upon their ports. The theory upon which so much money has already been lost finds new advocates—that it is always safe to buy below the cost of production, if the buyer can only afford to hold for the rise, which must surely come. There is another reason, too, for the renewed expression of confidence in the future of wheat. It is found in the numerous reports of thawing and freezing during the present extraordinary winter, which, it is alleged, has extensively injured the winter wheat already planted for the next crop.

There is no disputing the fact that the present price of wheat is ruinously low for the farmer; but there is still much reason to doubt whether a rise is to be looked for very soon. It must be remembered that the winter planting is not usually injured by changeable weather till late in the winter, and that the cry of short crop is always more easily raised than verified. It should also be remembered that the crops in other countries must be taken into the account—a partial failure in any one section being but a small matter. The improved means of communication in Europe were referred to in the last report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue as having an important bearing on the supply of breadstuffs in the principal markets of the world. The same remarks might have been made with regard to California. At the present time the Liverpool market is still declining under the pressure of greater stocks than can be conveniently stored, and forty-seven more cargoes are afloat for the United Kingdom, than at this time last year.

The only prospect of a considerable advance in the price of wheat is to be looked for in the direction of a decrease in the breadth planted. When the point is reached at which farmers, in this and other countries decide that it will not pay to raise wheat on so large a scale, we may look for a reaction from the depression of the present and the past. Whether that point has been already reached or not, the future alone can determine.

The *World* publishes a doubtful "report from one of the Provincial Viceroys" of China to Prince Kung, on the foreign policy of China, wherein the mission of Burlingame to Europe is spoken of as that of Chih Kang and his colleagues. Whether Chih Kang is Chinese for Burlingame, or whether the Chinese people generally are not aware that a foreigner has been placed at the head of the most important mission, or whether Mr. B.'s mission is not, after all, so important, is claimed thus to be thrown in doubt. The *World*, however, makes a singular effort to ridicule the Burlingame treaty with America, because it "gives no new privilege to the outside barbarian, and therefore cost the Chinese nothing,—no payment of money, no concession of territory or commercial privilege, no surrender of prejudice." This would be good ground for blaming our Secretary of State, but none for blaming Mr. Burlingame. Whatever misconceptions may prevail in China about Mr. B.'s mission, they cannot exceed that of the New York *World*, which sneers at him because he did not make a treaty for the advantage of the United States instead of China.

The following extracts from the report of the Provincial Viceroy in question may possibly be genuine, but they read more like clever satires on the arguments of the American protectionists. In opposing foreign intercourse, the Viceroy says:

"The object of the foreigners in coming to China, setting up places of business everywhere, and trading largely in goods, is to foster and contrive nefarious devices of depriving others of advantages, and they wish to damage our merchants. Ever since the commencement of the troubles, the people of China have suffered long and severely. The additional opening of some three or five ports and of the river has been contracting their means from day to day; they suffer in mute agony, and will be driven to extremity. If trade in salt is conceded to foreigners, salt merchants will suffer in distress; if the building of godowns, the establishments already existing will suffer; if small steamers be allowed, native craft of every size, sailors and pilots, will suffer; if they are allowed to construct telegraphs and railroads, carts, mules, chairs and inns, the coolie's livelihood will suffer."

An extract giving the Viceroy's views relative to the admission of Catholic and Protestant missionaries is equally suspicious:

"As to the opening of the interior for the spread of religion, your Minister would observe that the Roman Catholic began by attracting men by mercenary motives, but lately, through the poverty of the missionaries, this inducement has not been held out so much, and their argument's accordingly not so much believed. Roman Catholicism arose in the East and West. Now Protestantism has sprung up in the East and West, and opposes Roman Catholicism with much power. It is very evident, then, that the different religions fluctuate, from time to time, in their vigor. Confucianism has not suffered by attrition through myriads of ages, and it has regenerated China in government, morals, manners, and doctrines."

A correspondent asks us what is the law of Illinois in regard to the assessment and collection of poll taxes in this State? We answer: As there is no poll tax, there is no law upon the subject.

The Springfield Meteorological Display.

Our Springfield (Ill.) correspondence, published yesterday, contains a description of a beautiful meteorological phenomenon, witnessed in that city on Friday last. A bright luminous band seemed to encircle the sun, and beautifully rainbow-tinted objects, called "sundogs," appeared on the eastern and western portions of the arc. A larger band, similarly illustrated, was also visible.

The phenomenon was a parhelic display, and caused by the reflection of the solar rays from ice crystals floating in the atmosphere. The most usual form of the ice crystal is a right prism, with a hexagonal section, the *alternate* faces of which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60 degrees. A ray of light striking a number of these prisms in a direction parallel with the base will be reflected by each to form an angle of about 22 degrees. If the air be full of prismatic ice crystals, the result of the total reflection will be a circular image of about 22 degrees radius. The ray is divided in its passage through the prism into the rainbow colors, just as the ordinary bow is formed by the drops of rain. The red ray, being the least refrangible, appears at the inner part of the circle, and is nearly pure; but the succeeding rays (from orange to violet) are partially superposed, and hence the light they produce is nearly white.

The outer circle is produced, in like manner, by the rays falling upon the prism in such a way as that they shall pass through a base and one of the sides (instead of through two sides); the contained angle being ninety degrees. In this case the halo has a radius of nearly forty-six degrees, and the red appears on the inside, for the same reason as before; but the outer portion is generally less fully defined than in the case of the smaller halo.

Both of these halos may be seen together, as at Springfield, because the ice crystals float in independent positions, and some reflect the solar rays from two sides, while others reflect them through, or from, one of the bases.

A white circle passing through the sun, and parallel to the horizon, is produced by the reflection of the solar light from ice prisms, the surfaces of which occupy a vertical position facing the sun. At the points where this circle cuts the one previously described, the effect is doubled at each intersection; the proper name of this is "parhelion," or "mock sun."

Ice prisms, or snow flakes, may be present in the upper regions of the air in summer, because it is always cold at a great elevation; but the effects witnessed on Friday last can seldom be seen except in winter, because it is only in that season that ice prisms can float near enough to the earth, without melting, to produce this optical wonder, unless under extraordinary atmospheric conditions.

The phenomenon is simple enough, and can be witnessed without wonder, by those who understand the way in which is formed the rainbow which has been "set in the cloud" from the time of the deluge. The two differ only in this: that one is formed by the reflection of the sun on a number of rain drops, and the other on the same rain in a frozen state.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

WISCONSIN.

The Oshkosh *Times* says a woman there has been convicted of horrible cruelty to her step-son, 5 years of age. Not content with beating him and pulling the hair out of his head by handfuls, she turned the child out in the cold, in his night-shirt, and locked him up in an outbuilding, barefooted, till his feet froze. Her name is Martha Large, and her sentence is three months' imprisonment.

The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says that estimates at the office of the Wolf River Boom Company, fix the amount of logs which will be got out in the pineries of the Wolf River and its tributaries, during the present season, at 150,000,000 feet. Last year, the amount was 200,000,000. A smaller force than last year is at work in the woods, and the financial depression, low price of lumber, and general prostration of business will account for the difference. The weather, thus far, has been favorable for logging, although the early snow prevented the swamps from freezing, which caused some difficulty.

MINNESOTA.

The LaCrosse *Republican* of the 4th says: "We learn from Judge Lord, who has been up the river as far as Red Wing, that the people on the west bank are in earnest for completing the railroad from St. Paul to Winona, already running to Hastings. They furnish bonds to the company for over $550,000 in the following proportions: Red Wing, $100,000; Lake City, $75,000; Reed's Landing and Wabasha not yet determined, depending on the location of the road through Wabasha—if favorable, $50,000 to $75,000; Minneiska, $15,000; Winona, $100,000, with the assurance that the road will be finished in two years, and the eastern connection (the 'cut-off,' so called) on this side of the river to La Crosse completed by next November."

In Minneapolis, during 1869, $750,000 was expended in buildings and improvements; and, in St. Anthony, $312,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia has just graduated five "Sallies" and one "Sadie," but not one "Sarah."

An Albany woman who was arraigned before a Police Justice for stealing a goose, persisted in addressing that official as "Lovey."

During the year 1869 there were nineteen births, seventeen deaths, and seven marriages in the royal families of Europe.

A sick young lady in Worcester, Mass., has been attended by thirteen physicians, and still lives.

An English coast steamer lately burned one hundred pigs in order to get into port, having exhausted her coal.

A frightened horse in Port Hope, Can., recently successfully crossed a viaduct a quarter of a mile long and sixty feet high, on a single plank, at full speed.

At Brady's Bend, Pa., in a violent quarrel between a man and his wife, their child, a girl 15 years old, in trying to part them, lost her reason, and is now hopelessly insane.

The Cubans manifest their admiration for opera artistes in an odd way. Instead of throwing bouquets on the stage, they throw a young negro covered with bracelets of gold and silver.

The California Legislature, having repealed the Sunday law, finds that by the same act it has taken the penalty off prize-fighting on Sundays, leaving it in full force on other days.

A number of the most respectable colored men of Fredericksburg, Va., have united in a petition to Congress to relieve of all political disabilities such of the white people as are in their employ.

A Connecticut paper boasts of a 3-year-old boy in that State who was taken to see the cars for the first time the other day, and, upon returning home, took pencil and paper and drew an accurate picture of the iron horse.

They have a cat in Augusta, Me., which can open doors having glass knobs, and, moreover, frequently with her paws wipes moisture from the windows or scratches off the ice, to enable her to look out and see what is going on.

A nautical instrument maker of San Francisco has made a telescope for the Merchants' Exchange, of that city, by which the names and signals of vessels can be distinguished fifteen miles at sea.

An extraordinary affair recently occurred in Brescia, Italy. Two boys caught a mouse, which they bathed in kerosene oil, and then set fire to it. The frightened animal bit both boys so severely that they died within three days.

A Trenton husband, disapproving of his wife's receiving presents, tore from her neck and into shreds a dress which a male friend had given her. The Judge before whom the assault was tried advised them to "patch it up between them."

In Bridgeport, Conn., the other day, an unwilling maiden, driven to desperation by the persistent calls of an oft-rejected youth, called in the police, and the poor fellow was fined in the Police Court, after spending the night in the station house.

The New York *Tribune* says that some profoundly speculative minds are agitated by the enticing possibility of putting a steam engine and screw machinery aboard of an arctic iceberg, and propelling the concern down to New York to sell for high-priced ice in the dog days.

A Portuguese youth, with three legs, four feet, and twenty toes, is on exhibition in London. Two of the legs are perfectly formed, but the third is bent upward from the knee joint, and has two rather imperfectly formed feet. The young man is twenty-two years old, very intelligent, and speaks several languages.

The *Scotsman*, in speaking of the ease with which the Egyptian pyramids are ascended, says a Highland keeper of Lord Dudley's, unaccustomed to anything but Glengarry and the Black Mount, was backed to go up faster than any Arab of the desert, and did it.

As a remedy for the inconveniences resulting from excessive perspiration of the feet, evinced in the softening and peeling off of the outer skin (especially between the toes), a German physician recommends the application of tannic acid or tannin, by which the outer skin or epidermis is converted into a kind of leather, without obstructing the pores, through which the perspiration still passes readily.

The Newark *Advertiser* mentions a new society at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. The call for the meeting reads: "WHEREAS, certain evil-disposed persons are introducing innovations on our ancient customs and privileges as free-born American citizens, especially as regards our right to drink when and what we please; *Resolved*, That we, as lovers of freedom, fun, love, and deviltry, do hereby organize ourselves into a society to be known as the 'Young Men's Drinking Association of Scotch Plains.'"

The London *Times* attempts to give an index each day of its contents. An enterprising London firm kindly interposes for the rest of the journals, and publishes every day at noon a little paper of twelve pages, about the size of *All the Year Round*, called the *News List and Index*. In it is given a list of the subjects discussed by the morning papers—the correspondence, reviews, and intelligence. The weekly papers and the magazines are dealt with in the same way. The price of this curious little sheet is a penny.

The total amount expended in connection with Lord Mayor's day in London was £2,787. Of this sum the dinner and wines cost £1,235; the decorations, £349; the procession, £315; the music in Guildhall, £50; printing and stationery, £185. The "general expenses" reached a total of £383 14s. Amongst the items are £16 to the bellringers of eight churches; £55 10s for the hire of plants, and £20 for the "scenic representation of Constantinople;" and the statuary and pictures involved an outlay of £50. Of the amount £1,299 was paid by the Lord Mayor, £800 by each of the Sheriffs, and £800 by the City Lands Committee.

General Breckinridge closed his argument in favor of the Southern Railroad before the Kentucky Legislature thus: "In my mind's eye, gentlemen, I see two pictures. In one of them the light of returning life and prosperity illuminates every part of the State. She is penetrated in every direction by railroads, and seems a great land of transit for all parts of the continent. In the other picture there are some signs of life in one part of Kentucky, but across the larger half a deep shadow is cast. It resembles one of those calm and desert tracts of the ocean where no sail is ever seen, while the tides of life and commerce flow all around it. Over that vast solitude a great silence broods, interrupted only at times by the crack of the hunter's rifle as he seeks a precarious subsistence under your wolf and fox scalp laws; and to the wondering stranger who asks the cause of this desolation, the sad inhabitant replies: 'This is a monument erected by our State to its comprehensive policy, its impartial justice and its fostering care of its people.'"

PERSONAL.

Papers from Western New York announce the marriage of Mark Twain to Miss Olivia Langdon, a young lady of Elmira, who, after many years' confinement to a sick-room, was cured by the manipulations of a magnetic doctor.

While the Maine Legislature was vacillating over the question of attending the Peabody funeral, a respectable member from the back country said: "Mr. Speaker, I am disgusted with the conduct of this House. This funeral at Portland is agoing to be a great affair; but when I see this House a-tetering and see-sawing as if it didn't know its own mind, I declare *I wish Mr. Peabody hadn't died!*"

J. J. Wright, the colored man, just elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at the Lancasterian University in New York, studied law for two years at Montrose, Penn., and was the first colored man admitted to the bar in that State. In 1865 he went South, and was made legal adviser of the South Carolina freedmen. He was a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and was afterwards elected to the State Senate. The Charleston *News*, from which we glean these facts, adds that he is quiet, well-behaved, and decidedly intelligent.

Dorsey, the eccentric Rhode Island philanthropist, being repeatedly called on for a speech at the dinner lately given by him to the inmates of the Connecticut State Prison, at length responded as follows:

"As I told you last summer, I never made a speech—so you see, I am quite a novice in that business. The Captain has said we are all happy, which reminds me of an incident in the life of Artemus Ward, whom you remember. When he crossed the Atlantic it was very stormy, and, on reaching Liverpool, some one inquired of him how he enjoyed the voyage, and if he was sea-sick. 'No,' said he, 'I was not sea-sick, but I was very unhappy. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could keep inside my state-room, or keep my victuals inside of me.' (Laughter.) I have had so much delicious food to-day that I am laboring under the same disease very badly." (Applause.)

Napoleon III. offered to make Baron Haussmann, on his recent removal from the Prefecture of the Seine, Governor of Algeria, to give pensions to his relatives, appoint him Vice President of the Senate and create him Duke of Paris. Thus reports *Figaro*. The Baron declined all these favors, at their parting interview. The Emperor and Empress were visibly affected on the occasion. "The Emperor," remarked the Empress, "if he could retain any one, it would be you; but his resolution not to offer the slightest obstacle to the action of the new system is too sincere for him to make the least objection. The 'experiment' must be complete." "I find myself," replied the Baron, "amply avenged by the choice of my successor; not in regard to him personally, but because of the absolute want of sense which marked his nomination."

At the dinner given by the Emperor Napoleon to the new Ministry, His Majesty took Mme. Emile Ollivier into dinner, and she sat on his right. She was a good deal embarrassed. It was the first time she went into society. She told the Emperor the story of her marriage, which ran somewhat as follows: Every year she and M. Emile Ollivier went to the same medicinal springs, Vittel, in Vosges County. She was a little afraid of the celebrated Deputy, but at first he treated her merely as a school-girl. The second year his manner to her scarcely changed; the third year they met he found himself in love with her, proposed and was accepted. Madame Ollivier was dressed with a simplicity rarely seen in the Tuileries. She wore a white tarlatan dress, with a high breast, and square top, with long sleeves; a child's belt, made of wide ribbon, buckled behind; her beautiful blond hair fell to her waist. She is just twenty, but does not look older than sixteen.

LONDON.

Mr. Bright, and Protection in the United States.

The Critical Condition of France.

Woman Suffrage in England.

Emigration.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.

MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's late speeches at Birmingham have led to a multitude of fresh criticisms upon his character as a public man—criticisms which, though often severe, are certainly mellowed as compared with those of the pre-Reform days. The only thing in his harangues which "gave a turn" to his colleagues in the government was his prediction that in five years' time *free trade in land* will be all the cry in England. This has put some of the more timid ones in a cold sweat. But as a whole, the speeches did not justify the amount of nervousness with which they were expected.

Some of the papers, I see, contrast the mild way in which Mr. Bright always speaks of American protectionism with the contempt he displays towards anything approaching to it at home. But Mr. Bright, as I know, has a perfectly established belief that the United States are on the right road, and will, before very long, adopt the free trade policy. He has, moreover, a singular aversion to *advising* America, or interfering with her. He showed this in the old days of slavery,—too much so as I thought,—and the same feeling now leads him to refuse addressing American politicians on their commercial regime. "No, no," he observes to those who occasionally suggest that he might do good service by writing a letter; "America is well able to judge for herself, and she doesn't like dictation. Events are bringing free trade about, and the intelligence of the people is sufficient when the special circumstances which have favored the prohibitory tariffs have ceased." I am told he has special confidence in the arguments of Mr. Horace Greeley, and hopes that gentleman will continue his defence of protection. Nobody's advocacy could be so strong for free trade, he thinks, as is Mr. Greeley's, though nominally advanced against it. Mr. Greeley, on this account, is a particular favorite with the Cobden League. They laugh heartily over his pleadings, and trust his pen will long work in their service.

'Tis a thousand pities Mr. Bright should not visit the States. His oratory would greatly impress a land rich in orators, and able to appreciate the artistic merits, as well as the moral force, of his speeches. One of the latest of his critics, after expatiating on his method, proceeds to remark that all Mr. Bright's natural gifts would be of small avail if his oratory did not rest on what the writer calls "an ample physical basis." His presence fills the eye, as his voice fills the ear. With robustness and massiveness is associated a remarkable stability and self-possession. Passion well under command; words so chosen as to express something less than the speaker feels; action united to a few simple but imperative gestures; a voice carefully modulated, and a simple English style, set off by occasional sentences framed with the art of a French epigrammatist, are some of the characteristics of Mr. Bright's oratory.

IMPRESSIONS OF FRENCH SOCIETY.

Your Paris correspondents keep you well informed of the exciting events in the French capital, but it may not be uninteresting to learn the impressions of a well-informed politician and writer who has just returned from a lengthy sojourn, and whose visit was specially undertaken that he might study the present mood of the various classes of French society. I have had a long conversation with him, and will give you, as nearly as I can, the substance of his statements.

The workingmen of Paris are strangely affected by what they term Socialist ideas, but which ideas, when closely examined, prove to be little more than that there should be work secured for all by the State. Pursue their notions to what extent you please, it is from this they spring. The views of Fourier, that all our troubles and miseries are the consequences of bad arrangements, is that of the masses in the French cities at the present hour. This is not so much an opinion as a passion. It is their religion; and in spite of the extravagance which mingles with it, is more like that fanaticism which, in the seventeenth century, overturned the English monarchy, than any popular feeling that has since appeared in Europe. These men have nothing in them of the prudent, calculating spirit of the middle class. Their enthusiasm, indeed, would probably bear any trial better than the trial of a Socialist experiment itself, for it is very much easier to die in a barricade, or even to endure transportation to Cayenne, than to work on for a twelve-month side by side with a lazy colleague, and see him regularly swallowing the half of one's own earnings. They care little for the difference between the Ollivier Ministry and the Rouher Ministry. Both are regarded as enemies. The capitalist, they firmly believe, obtains more than his just share of the produce of labor. The *proletaire* thinks that he, a child of Adam like the others, is *exploité*—that is to say, habitually worked or used up for the profit of his employer. The fancy that Louis Napoleon agreed with them, and would in some way carry out his views, has kept them quiet for years, and they have been rather amused than otherwise by the discontent of the middle classes. Besides, the Emperor has really contrived, in some way, to keep them at work, at, I believe, a ruinous cost, which will some day burst on France with a terrible surprise. Within the last year or so, political motives have begun to reach them. The loss of prestige abroad, the increased expenses of living, and the Emperor's failing health, have stirred them to action, and, under the leadership of men like Rochefort, they are declaring against the empire and for a republic, under which their darling creed may be realized. So much for the blouses—the thousands who, whenever the summons comes, despite what exciting writers in England may say, are ready to face even the chassepot, and to fill the deepest fosse with their bodies, in order that their comrades may pass over them to storm and sack and desolate the structure of the old society. My friend has been amongst them in their workshops and in their gatherings, and has looked thoroughly into the literature which they read, and he is deliberately of opinion that the foregoing accurately describes their mental condition.

The middle classes would show no fight if the struggle were at all prolonged. They are terribly tired of the empire, but are afraid of [illegible]. They would hurry over to the revolutionary side if they thought it looked like winning. Many are moderate Republicans, and vote with readiness for men like Favre, Pelletan, Simon, and Garnier-Pages. This latter section join the extreme men for the nonce in the indignation against Pierre Bonaparte, and in disapproval of the prosecution of Rochefort. They will read with avidity the daring orations for the defence, in which the Republican advocates will seek to prove from history Rochefort's assertion that the Bonapartes, from the founder of the family downwards, are assassins.

Amongst the banking and higher mercantile people, my informant heard considerable dissatisfaction with the Emperor. I could mention names known over the world for gigantic business transactions, whose owners said the Emperor had treated them with contempt. "He has had no people of character about him for years," said one of the largest bankers in France; "nobody but gamblers and harlots." They had little sympathy with him; he deserved all he got. He was one month flattering the hopes of the Socialists, and the next reassuring the Ultramontanes and Absolutists.

The newspapers enjoying the largest circulation are the Socialist papers. The *Marseillaise*, the *Reforme*, the *Rappel*, the *Reveil*, and papers of that class sell, perhaps, five times more than the *Debats*, the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Patrie*. The two sons of Victor Hugo, who returned to Paris burning to avenge what they consider their father's wrongs, will never stop in their desperate work until they are silenced by imprisonment or death. I have the honor of a slight acquaintance with them, and know their intentions. They are upright, honorable men,—infinitely superior to their revilers here; but they are [illegible] of life, and are bent upon the destruction of the Empire. The commonwealth of young [illegible] now vieing with each other in their [illegible] upon the government, form a strange picture,—not a pleasant one by any means. Hot-headed, moved by a spirit of false honor; apt in phrases; unversed in the arts of government, or the laws of political economy,—Heaven help France if by any sudden *bouleversement* they are put at the helm.

There remain to the Emperor the clergy, the professional classes, the more timid of the bourgeoisie, the classes who have grown rich by his patronage, the peasants and the army. The future looks murky and threatening. The development of the antagonism has been frightfully rapid, and unless it is stopped by fire and sword no one can tell how it may end.

ONE BRIGHT SPOT.

My friend was struck with the universality of the desire for peace with other countries. The old delusion about military "glory" seems a thing dead. "Little Nap." has no magic in his name. Nothing but a gross insult by a foreign power could induce the French people to consent to a war. They detest the bare suggestion of it. One class for one set of reasons, and another for another. The result is a firm determination that there shall be no more war, whether for aggression or for "an idea." We are told that they are almost fanatical in this, and it is cheering to hear that the working classes (if not all others) in Germany are moved by a similar spirit. Whether the respective rulers altogether like the determination to settle things at home rather than abroad, is another matter.

The English daily press, with but one exception, the *Daily News*, industriously reports the Republican side in its worst colors. The truth is distorted as much as it was during the American rebellion. The correspondents of the *Times*, *Post*, *Telegraph* and *Standard* mislead as well as abuse. The Emperor is their idol. The following description by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of one of the number, Mr. Whitehurst, of the *Telegraph*, is precisely accurate:

"There is a writer in a popular English newspaper whose chief employment is this: On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays he has to say that the French Emperor is looking remarkably well, and mounts his horse (or leaps into his carriage) with quite astonishing vigor. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays this same independent journalist regularly explains that the Emperor is the most generous and kind-hearted of men; or that the Empress has the most melting soul in the world; or that the Prince Imperial is the darling of all the young gentlemen who play with him, and the hope of the army. [illegible] This is done often by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the most impudent manner."

WOMEN AT THE POLLING BOOTHS.

The Society for Obtaining Women's Suffrage are on the alert for the coming session, and intend to try once more to shame the coarser sex into assent. They have certainly made a "hop, skip, and jump" in their success as to the municipal representation. Every rate-payer, woman or man, can now vote in the elections for local officers. In one borough, the other day, two old ladies voted,—one of them aged 92 and the other 94 years. The committee of the "Women's Association" seem specially proud of the fact. They state that "they feel peculiar gratification at having been instrumental in procuring the franchise for ladies who have been kept out of it so long." Perhaps the association will triumph before many years are over as to Parliamentary suffrage. It is astonishing what the pertinacity of a very few women may effect,—I am bound to say they are very few as yet. Just as in the United States the women politicians do not come, for the most part, of mothers, or of wives who have household duties to attend to or children to educate; they are maiden ladies or ladies married to crochety men. Just now a band of their number are setting together against a measure passed last session providing for the removal to hospitals, under special circumstances, of women of a certain class. You have seen the manifesto in the English papers. I greatly honor the courage of these ladies in despising all other considerations, save those of what they regard as a serious public duty; but it can hardly be said of a single one of them, that she knows anything of the subject. Half of them are gentle Quakeresses, to whom the sins of great cities in their more appalling results are utterly unknown; and, of the rest, perhaps not three have sons and daughters to be anxious about. They only agree in the matter so long as they confine themselves to signing documents. An hour's discussion would put them in a hopeless state of confusion. Some are pious Evangelical Calvinists; several are "Sisters of Progress," which means people who are superior to all such weaknesses as forms of faith. But they agree in being very illogical. For example; one reason they advance for opposing the bill in force, is because it makes the path of evil smooth and less dangerous; while another given just afterwards, is that it fails to make it so!

EMIGRATION—THE FAR WEST.

Some people are very zealous here to turn aside the emigration from the English colonies to the Far West of America, and a flock of little pamphlets, written with this aim are in circulation. This is not from pure philanthropy, we may safely vow, but I cannot trace the exact origin. The railway companies of the West appear to have a hand in it. The writers especially despise Canada as a competitor. They point out that, as regards climate, soil, and productiveness, lands can be selected equal to any in the world, while all the lands are in close proximity to great trunk or overland routes, which carry off the surplus produce to supply the markets of the world, and cause the lands to increase enormously in value as fast as they are occupied. Besides this, intending emigrants are told that there is a population in the United States of forty millions to feed, a population even now increasing in a greater ratio than ever, in numbers as well as in wealth, whose demands for luxuries and the productions of Europe make them by far the best customers of England, while their varied industries enable them to absorb an unlimited amount of the surplus labor of the old country. In the West, it is added, free trade principles are in the ascendancy; "the people are well disposed towards England, are strongly opposed to the sentimental aversion which the protectionist and Celtic elements of the Atlantic cities tend to foster." Emigration companies have not been successful in the English colonies; but these pamphleteers insist that if land were bought by the companies in Illinois or Eastern Kansas, or on any of the Western railroads, there would be a good return for the money.

Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE a correspondent attempts to give a history of the woman suffrage movement in this State, but the article abounds in so many misrepresentations and misstatements, that it is little else than a caricature. It certainly is not a correct history of the movement, and was written by no true friend of the cause. There are certain ear-marks which reveal the authorship to those acquainted with all the facts. It is evidently designed for mischief, and written to foment disaffection, by one who is known to have a jealous disposition, and who regretted that there was not a "flare-up" at the Cleveland Convention. Every good cause is more or less injured by this class of individuals. Having no ability themselves to carry forward a great enterprise, they stand ready to find fault and grumble because some one else has ability to execute the work. It is a dog-in-the-manger, jealous, narrow, mean nature.

Of course, I shall attempt no reply to the offensive personalities of the article. It is what we should naturally expect from the writer. It is not the highest kind of work to claw up mud from the streets, and throw at another. The attempt to injure the good name of one of the most talented, devoted self-sacrificing workers of the cause is unworthy of a *gentleman*, and only worthy of the author of the article in question. This attempt to injure the good name of Mrs. L., the acknowledged leader of the movement, will prove futile, and it is only the outcome of a jealous spirit. She has already won a national reputation, and "that's what's the matter" with your correspondent! The true friends of the cause gather about her, both East and West, and more than a score of invitations from the West now await her to lecture on this subject, among them invitations from St. Louis, Mo., Columbus, O., and from other prominent points. Mrs. L., in holding conventions and lecturing in the West, has done nearly all that has been done in this regard, in creating a public sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. She has lectured in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Battle Creek, and scores of other places, and, I may say, has the support and entire confidence of every friend of the cause.

It is not true, as your correspondent asserts, that the Cleveland Convention grew out of rivalry between Boston and New York. The statement is utterly false. The American Woman Suffrage Convention, of which Henry Ward Beecher is President, was organized at Cleveland, because there was no legitimate National Association, as a delegated body, in existence. The friends of the woman cause, from different parts of the country, organized an American Association on a representative basis. The most devoted friends of the cause assisted in its organization, and it is a gross misrepresentation to say that it was a Boston movement, or was the result of jealousy between Boston and New York. More delegates from the West (nearly five to one) were present at Cleveland than from all New England, and more than twice as many from Ohio as from Massachusetts. Hence the utter unfairness of your correspondent, in asserting that the American Association was a Boston affair! But, as he did not write for the purpose of stating the truth, we can expect nothing else but misrepresentation.

Again, he says that the State constitution provides that the annual meeting should have been held last October, but Mrs. L. neglected to attend to it. As this statement is utterly false, it is merely to find fault with Mrs. L. Your correspondent is very difficult to please. He grumbles because she did too much, and then, because she did not do more! To do this he has to misstate facts. The State constitution provides that the annual meeting may be held at such place, and called in such manner, as the Executive Committee may appoint, and no reference is made to October, as your correspondent asserts.

Your correspondent thinks that the Executive Committee have no right to take any action in regard to the American Association. It is probable that the Executive Committee are quite as competent to decide what pertains to their duties as your correspondent. The State constitution, in defining the duties of the Executive Committee, provides that they may "take any measures they may think fit to forward the object of the association." If they think that the objects of the association will be advanced by becoming auxiliary to the "American Woman Suffrage Association," they are competent so to declare. They have so voted, and, undoubtedly, this action will be sustained by the State Convention.

The appeal of your correspondent to excite the prejudice of the West against the East, is, of course, unworthy a true friend of the movement, and is done merely to excite prejudice and make mischief. In this great national work there should be no East and no West. All should strive to see how much they can do to advance the great cause. "Let us have peace."

It will take too much space to correct all the misstatements of your correspondent. Enough has been said to show the *animus* of the writer and the object of his article. Having opened your columns, Mr. Editor, to one who has taken the present opportunity to injure one of the best workers in the cause, it is but fair that you give this a place, that the truth may be known to your readers.

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE CAUSE.

Municipal Taxation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The people must not let their representatives in the Constitutional Convention forget that we now have a system of taxation organized when the State north of the great prairie was considered almost uninhabitable; when the inhabited portion of the State had characteristics of so dark a type that the name "Egypt" seems ineffaceably attached to the section. The ideas of the right to coerce the subject seem to have been derived from the slave-driver and the river steamboat bully. Bullying and gigantic violence were so much the rule that a clause against dueling had to be introduced into the constitution. And at that time, and under such circumstances, the system of collecting taxes, which we now have, unimproved in twenty-five years, was adopted. A system of application of sovereignty absurd in its severity, and injurious when, as now applied, it is called just.

Observe, the warrant for the collection of city taxes for 1869 was placed in the hands of the City Collector December 18, and with it were handed over by the late Collector more than *one hundred* warrants for special assessments. No statute now requires the Collector to notify any man of a special assessment. He needs only to put a notice in a newspaper: that is all. No man will read the whole six hundred advertisements, and if he does he cannot tell whether one or ten of them affect his land.

Tax-payers are notified by the Collector; but why? Not because it is his duty, but because a former Collector had done the same, and his efficient assistants having continued in the office, have been willing to work nights and Sundays to make an index to the warrants, and by the 1st of January (not before) men could be notified of the charges on their lots. And Mr. Onahan, too, has almost daily advertised in editorial columns, and by circulars, in every form, that the taxes were to be paid. We are, then, indebted to Mr. Onahan, Mr. Morey, Mr. Drury, and the other gentlemen in that office, and their days of watching and nights of almost unrecompensed labor for the little safety which we, land-owners, now enjoy, [illegible] a perfectly fearful condition of things has been avoided. [illegible]

Yet it is still too soon. Up to January 1, no man could be informed, certainly, what was due on any lot; and it is not the fault of the collectors that judgment is not prayed, to-day, on all the warrants. [illegible]

that there are hundreds of instances where the burden laid is as great as the assessed value of the land, [illegible]

Such enormities point a plain duty to the men who have squandered so much time in speeches, and they cannot return to their constituents with any claim that they have done their duty till they have [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD ROBY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1870.

RED RIVER.

Arrival of the Special Commissioner.

The *New Nation*, the organ of the revolutionists, published at Winnipeg, gives a long report of a two days' mass meeting, held out of doors, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero, at Upper Fort Garry, on the 19th of January. The object of the meeting was to hear from Mr. Donald A. Smith, who appeared as Special Commissioner from Canada. Mr. Smith read the following letter as his authority:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 10, 1869.

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to appoint you Special Commissioner to inquire into and report on the cause and extent of the armed obstruction offered at Red River, in the Northwest Territory, to the peaceable entrance of the Hon. W. McDougall, the gentleman selected to be Lieutenant Governor of the Territory, and to bring about its union with Canada. Also, to inquire into and report on the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction at the proposed changes which now exist there. Also to explain to the inhabitants the principle upon which the Government of Canada intend to govern the country, and remove any misapprehensions which may exist on the subject. And also to take such steps, in concert with Hon. Mr. McDougall and Governor Mactavish, for effecting the peaceable transfer of the government from the Hudson Bay authorities to the Government of the Dominion.

"You are to consider this communication as a letter of appointment as Government Commissioner. With this letter you will receive a copy of the letter of instructions given to Mr. McDougall on leaving Ottawa, dated the 28th September, and a copy of a further letter to Mr. McDougall, dated the 7th inst., and a copy of the proclamation issued by His Excellency, the Governor General, addressed to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory by command of Her Majesty.

"You will proceed with all despatch to Pembina and arrange with Mr. McDougall as to your future course of action, and then go on to Fort Garry, and take such steps as, after such consultation, may seem most expedient. You will, of course, consult with Governor Mactavish, and endeavor to arrange one concerted scheme between Mr. McDougall, the Hudson Bay authorities, and yourself, for the pacification of the country.

"As the information coming here is necessarily imperfect, and the circumstances at Red River are continually changing, it is not considered expedient to hamper you with more specific instructions.

"You will, therefore, act according to the best of your judgment, with Mr. McDougall, and keep me fully informed as to the progress of events there. You will also offer suggestions as to the best mode of dealing with the Indian tribes in the country. I have the honor to be, &c.,

"JOSEPH HOWE,

"Secretary of State for the Provinces."

The whole subject, as already announced by telegraph, was referred, after two days' discussion, to a representative committee.

The Railroad Question—Letter from Hon. A. W. Mack.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read the editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE, on "The Railroad Question," with unusual satisfaction; first, because it evidences a disposition to assume the only tenable ground upon which the "people" can ever hope to exercise any control over railroad rates; and, second, because it is a complete justification of the position taken by me in 1867, in the introduction and advocacy in the Legislature of the "Railroad Commissioners' Bill." It will be remembered that early in the session of 1867 a bill was introduced and passed through the House of Representatives, providing for a reduction of 30 per cent upon the then existing freight tariffs of each and every railroad in this State. When this bill reached the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Railroads, of which I was the Chairman, and before which I interposed my objections to the measure, and offered as a substitute a bill creating a "Board of Railroad Commissioners," and conferring upon said board powers similar to those referred to in your editorial as being vested in the Massachusetts Commissioners, to wit.: the "power to make personal examination into all the affairs of all these companies, to require them to furnish all information necessary to disclose the actual working of the system," [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 7. A. W. MACK.

The Palace of the Female Sovereigns of Wall Street—Commodore Vanderbilt as Prime Minister.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 5.

In connection with the announcement made some weeks back in the *Herald*, our reporter called on the leading members of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. yesterday at their new office, No. 44 Broad street, and ascertained that they had made arrangements to enter upon banking business upon a solid and wide basis. He inquired for Mrs. Claflin, and that lady, with her usual prepossession of manner, made her appearance. The *Herald* reporter inquired who inspired the new undertaking, as novel as it was plucky.

She answered, "Commodore Vanderbilt."

Reporter. The Commodore must have great confidence in woman.

Mrs. Claflin. Well, I cannot say as for that; but he showed his good judgment in selecting his present wife, as he did in the former transaction, for I think she married him for himself, not for his money; that is my opinion.

Reporter. You have more confidence in the Commodore than many of the Wall street people.

Mrs. Claflin. Yes, I have; for all my monetary transactions with him have been strictly honorable and perfectly satisfactory.

[illegible]

TAXATION FOR REVENUE.

Proposed Repeal of the Duties on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar—A Trick of the Protectionists—True Revenue Reform.

From the Free-Trader.

Many well meaning but inconsiderate advocates of tariff reform are favoring an abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. Several political conventions in Western States have taken this ground; and even the Legislature of New York has passed resolutions following the bad example [illegible]

[illegible]

HEART ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

An Interesting Subject for Dissection.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

Strange Suicide—A German Importer's Jump from a Boston Boat—Mysterious Examination of the Victim for Violent Death.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

"HENRY L. JOY."

[illegible]

"H. S. MCMASTERS."

[illegible]

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

Its Full History.

From the New York Mail, Feb. 5.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Lincoln being in the chair. [illegible]

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Information for Eastern Readers and Correspondents.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The climate and soil of California are so diversified that every variety of fruit found on the Atlantic shore, between Maine and Florida, may here be found in our own State alone. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPOUNDING CRIME.

Astounding Action of the Officers of a Bank—Negotiations with Thieves for the Return of $25,000 of Stolen Bonds—A Prominent Lawyer as Go-Between.

[illegible]

ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Reported Seduction and Abduction of a Young Girl in Philadelphia—A Catholic Priest Charged with the Crime—No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Girl.

From the Philadelphia Post, Feb. 4.

[illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

Ordinance for Licensing All Teams Used for Business Purposes.

Paving Park Avenue—Ashland Avenue—City Improvements.

Opening Lumber Street—Rates for Printing—The Staats-Zeitung.

Report on West Division Water Supply—Interesting Statistics.

Local Assessments, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night. Present, Aldermen Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, Calkins, McAvoy, Daggy, Whitaker, Beenan, Tracey, Hickey, Batterman, Hildreth, W. S. Powell, George Powell, Holden, Wilce, Russell, Walsh, Woodard, McCauley, Campbell, Gill, Snell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Tyler, Berger, Schintz, Carney, McCauley, Kehoe, Devine, Mr. President.

SALE OF BONDS.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee that the proper persons be allowed to sell water, sewerage, and other bonds when needed, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, was taken up and postponed.

ASHLAND STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, to change the name of Ashland avenue to Reuben street, was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to place it on file.

Ald. Holden presented a remonstrance, numerously signed, and representing four miles of frontage, against any change of name back to Reuben street.

The matter was discussed by Ald. Campbell, Holden, Woodard, Snell, and others, the former explaining that he had no intention of signing the report.

Ald. Dixon's report was not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 22, as follows:

[illegible]

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

Its Past History.

From the New York Mail, Feb. 5.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Lincoln being in the chair. The chief object of interest was the report of the Sanitary Superintendent Harris on the relapsing fever.

COMPOUNDING CRIME.

Astounding Action of the Officers of a Bank—Negotiations with Thieves for the Return of $23,000 of Stolen Bonds—A Prominent Lawyer the Go-Between.

Middletown (Feb. 3) Correspondence of the New York World.

About two weeks ago the President of the bank in this town, Henry Farnum, after using every effort to secure the burglars who recently robbed the bank, was astonished at receiving a letter from a prominent attorney in New York stating that the town bonds taken could be negotiated for and procured by means of the latter's efforts.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Reported Seduction and Abduction of a Young Girl in Philadelphia—A Catholic Priest Charged with the Crime—No Clue to the Whereabouts of the Girl.

From the Philadelphia Post, Feb. 4.

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The matter was discussed by Ald. Campbell, Holden, Woodard, Snell, and others, the former explaining that he had no intention of signing the report.

Ald. Dixon's report was not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 22.

The motion was agreed to.

LEASING CITY LOT.

The report of the Finance Committee, relative to leasing city lot corner of Washington and Franklin streets, was taken up and filed.

FIRE ESCAPE HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, relative to turning over the old engine house corner of Franklin and Washington streets, for the new fire escape, was taken up and concurred in—yeas, 30; nays, 3—Holden, Wilce, and Campbell.

SCHOOL LOT.

The report of the Committee on Schools, relative to buying school site corner of Lincoln and Fourth streets, was taken up and concurred in.

VEDDER STREET.

The report of the same committee recommending the building of a school house on Vedder street, was taken up and concurred in.

POLICE CONSTABLE.

The reports of the Committee on Police on the appointment of another Police Constable for the South Division Police Court, was taken up and placed on file.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Mayor nominated Lucas Summerfield as Special Constable for the Second Ward, and A. B. Toebelmann for the Eleventh.

The nominations were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PAVING PARK AVENUE.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution for suspending the collection of the assessment of Park avenue from Reuben to Leavitt street, for the reasons that the assessment could not be collected before the 1st of February.

The vote by which the resolution was passed was reconsidered, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

THE WALSH PETITION.

Alderman Campbell moved to suspend the rules to take up the report of the Special Committee on the Walsh Petition.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 11.

CLAIM FOR MEDICINES.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the claim of C. P. Chase for medicine furnished to employes of the Board of Public Works, reported recommending that it be allowed.

Ald. Hildreth moved the engrossment be waived.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 6.

The order was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

FEES OF CITY ATTORNEY.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The report was concurred in.

PETITIONS FILED.

The report was laid over.

RAILROAD ON MICHIGAN STREET.

STAVES AND HEADING.

UNFINISHED REPORT.

The report was concurred in.

OPENING LUMBER STREET.

The report was laid over.

ALDERMAN HEENAN.

The same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the presiding officer relative to placing Alderman Heenan on a committee, reported, recommending that the number of members of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds and Railroads be increased to five, and that Alderman Heenan and another member be placed thereon.

The report was concurred in.

CITY PROPERTY.

The same committee, to whom was referred a resolution relative to city property on North La Salle street, reported recommending that it be passed; and also, that another resolution relative to clerks of committees be placed on file.

The report was concurred in.

FEES OF OFFICERS.

The same committee, to whom was referred resolutions that city officers pay their fees to the City Treasury and receive fixed salaries, reported recommending that the matter be referred to the Law Department of the city, to prepare an ordinance to carry into effect the reform contemplated and to report the same to this Council, with such recommendations as may tend to the best interests of the city.

The report was concurred in.

CITY GERMAN PRINTING.

The same committee, to whom was referred a communication from the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* Company, relative to the city printing, reported recommending that no action be taken in the matter till the case was finally settled in the Circuit Court.

The report was concurred in.

SEMANTHA PROCTOR.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Semantha Proctor, for repayment of money, recommended that it be placed on file.

The report was concurred in.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

The report was concurred in.

SOUTH DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom were referred ordinances for curbing, filling, and paving alley in Block 35, School Section Addition.

The ordinances were passed.

The report was laid over.

NORTH DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D., to whom were referred ordinances

Reported recommending that they be passed.

The report was concurred in.

WEST DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom were referred ordinances

The ordinances were passed.

LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Committee on Local Assessments, to whom were referred the following assessment rolls, reported, recommending that they be confirmed:

SALE OF LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The report was laid over.

LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses reported, recommending the granting of free licenses to several persons.

The reports were concurred in.

LICENSING ALL TEAMS.

The same committee, to whom was referred a communication from Ald. Dixon, relative to licensing all wagons and carriages used for business purposes, reported, submitting a draft of an ordinance to amend Section 1 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Ordinances, relating to vehicles, prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and providing that no person or persons, whether in the employ of any individual, corporation, or otherwise, shall keep for hire in the city any wagon, coach, cart, or other vehicle, to carry from place to place any persons, coal, wood, lumber, stone, brick, sand, merchandise, furniture, building materials, &c., without taking out a license, and that a bond of $300 be required from each person so doing as security for damages.

The report was laid over.

GAS-LIGHTS.

The Committee on Gas-lights reported, recommending the passage of ordinances for three lamp-posts on Oak street, from Rush street to Lake Michigan, and nine on Third avenue, from Twelfth to Fourteenth street.

The ordinances were passed.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET BRIDGE.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges, to whom was referred the ordinance relative to widening and dredging the river at Twenty-second street, and the erection of a bridge there, reported, recommending its passage.

The engrossment was waived—yeas, 29; nays, 1—Daggy.

The ordinance was then passed—yeas, 30; nays, none.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The same committee, to whom was referred the claim of the Goodrich Transportation Company for compensation, reported, recommending that none be allowed.

The report was laid over.

RATES FOR PRINTING.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a resolution fixing the rates to be paid for corporation printing, reported adversely thereon, and recommended that for printing Council proceedings, Comptroller's reports, and proceedings of the Board of Education forty cents be allowed per square; for corporation notices and advertisements, forty cents per square, for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.

The report was laid over.

MARKETS.

The Committee on Markets, to whom was referred petition of William Schott, for permission to sell horses on Randolph street, reported favorably thereon.

The report was laid over.

The same committee reported adversely on the petition of W. Shaw, to be appointed city weigher.

The report was laid over.

SALE OF CITY LANDS.

The report was laid over.

WEST SIDE WATER SUPPLY.

Ald. Holden submitted the following report from the Special Committee on Water Supply:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Respectfully,
A. H. BURLEY,
J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1869.

DAILY CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES—GALLONS.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED WORK.

Respectfully submitted, E. S. CHESBROUGH, City Engineer.

Special Committee on Water Supply.

PAVING STREETS.

Ald. Woodard and McCotter offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys:

On motion, the Council adjourned.

DENTISTRY.

Attempt to Revise the Code of Ethics by the Chicago Dental Society.

Nothing Accomplished—The Dentists Decide that Advertising is "Vulgar."

The Chicago Dental Society held a regular meeting, last evening, at No. 121 State street. Dr. J. H. Young occupied the chair, and Dr. Koch acted as Secretary.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Sherwood and seconded by Dr. Noble, at the last meeting, providing for the rescinding of the code of ethics of the society, came up for discussion.

Dr. Noble said the code was adopted at the suggestion of the American Dental Association, in order that the society might be qualified to send a delegate to the American Association. It was on his motion that the code was adopted by the society. The same code was substantially adopted by all the societies that sent delegates to the American Association, and in many of them it had created trouble. He was in favor of a stringent code, but the existing code was vague and unfortunately expressed. He wanted to have it modified. The article prohibiting advertising by members of the society was obnoxious to very many. He wished to have it repealed, and thought its repeal would advance the best interests of the society.

He called for the reading of the section, which was as follows:

Dr. Sherwood did not know that a code of ethics made gentlemen good operators. He did not see why dentists should not advertise in the same way as other professions.

Dr. Crouse wanted to hear some arguments why the code should be repealed, and was disappointed to find that the gentlemen who moved in the matter were not better prepared.

Dr. Sherwood said the section that him out from the society because he advertised.

Dr. Ellis thought that in justice to themselves and their families they should advertise.

Dr. Dean was in favor of revising but not of rescinding the code. It should stand until they got something better. Advertising tended to lower skill and usefulness.

Dr. Cushing thought the repeal of the code would be a step backward.

Dr. Noble wished to be understood that he was only opposed to the advertising section.

Dr. Stevens related another anecdote.

Dr. Sherwood said he was a live dentist, and would continue to advertise in a proper and professional way, that those who had bad teeth might know that he was on hand to fix them.

Dr. Ellis was indebted to the press and the public for his living, and not to the Dental Association. Let them repeal that abominable code of ethics and place every dentist on his professional honor. Let Chicago take the lead in this matter.

Dr. Crouse stood up for the dignity of the profession. There was no trade. They had invested capital in their education, and should be remunerated accordingly. Their work would advertise all good men. The Doctor complimented himself.

Dr. Noble wished it understood that if the code was rescinded, another could be adopted that would admit them to the American Dental Association.

The yeas and nays were called for, as follows:

Yeas—Ellis, Noble, Sherwood, Clapp, Noyes—5.

Nays—Stephens, Marsh, Brown, Dean, Swain, Koch, Crouse, Cushing, Allbaugh—9.

The motion was accordingly lost.

The code was ordered to be printed with the by-laws.

The meeting then adjourned.

COAL FOR THE COUNTY POOR.

Letter from Supervisor Ackhoff.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I noticed in your issue of the 5th inst. an article headed "The Coal Question—Action of the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers." Permit me to say that I met the Chairman of the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers, Mr. Humphreys, at the County House, February 1, who asked me if I was the author of the article in the TRIBUNE in regard to weight of coal. I answered that I furnished facts for it. He informed me there would be a meeting of the committee, to investigate the same in the County Clerk's office, on the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., and requested me to be present. I was there at the appointed time, and waited until a quarter to 12 o'clock, when the committee was not called to order. Having business to attend to, I left; and the statement made by the committee that I withdrew from the meeting on Wednesday, the 3d inst., is a base and malicious falsehood, which I can prove by Supervisor Probston, of the Eleventh Ward, and the Town Assessor of West Chicago, Mr. Wm. H. Bradford. In regard to the weight of coal, I would say that I weighed every half ton myself, and will substantiate the same by witnesses when called upon by the proper authority and in proper manner. Respectfully,

HENRY ACKHOFF,
Supervisor West Chicago.

P. S.—In conclusion I would ask the committee why they do not say something about the flour that is delivered at the Poor-House, and the wood furnished by Supervisor Harms.

The reason why I did not appear at the meeting of the committee on Friday was, that the notice sent to me was addressed to "H. Ackhoff, Supervisor & Co." As I am not a member of any firm or corporation in the office which I hold, I am forced to conclude either that the writer of the note considers the office of Supervisor *prima facie* a partnership, or that the form of address employed was intended to be insulting to me. In either case I could take no notice of it.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1870. H. A.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranties deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Monday, Feb. 7:

THE COURTS.

Order of Business in the Several Courts this Term.

A Question of Redemption—What Testimony Shall be Admitted in a Divorce Suit.

Police Court Proceedings.

Court Specials.

The United States Circuit Court, Judges Drummond and Blodgett, is engaged, as it has been since the commencement of the term, in the hearing of the case of Hashberger Brothers v. The Home Insurance Company. Judge Blodgett gives notice that, upon the termination of this case, he will hear motions, of a pressing character, in the District Court.

The Circuit Court of the county is not in session. Judge Williams is absent, attending to the litigation of the people of Lake County, in which litigation he will be engaged during two weeks.

The Superior, Recorder's, and County Courts opened for the February term. The Superior Court has its usual full calendar. The County Court came into the adjudication week as usual.

Superior Court.

QUESTION OF REDEMPTION.

Gustav R. Balmer v. The representatives of Charles R. Starkweather, deceased. This was a bill to redeem. It was decided by the Court.

INJUNCTION—DISSOLVED.

Henry W. Grubbe v. James Carmichael.

ENFORCING A CLAIM.

Laura Anderson v. E. Darow Swan, administrator, et al.

UNDIVIDED REALTY.

POLICEMAN'S APPEAL.

The appeal of Richard Shippey from the decision of the Board of Police dismissing him from the office of Sergeant of Police was taken up yesterday. The hearing is not yet concluded.

NEW SUIT.

William Lewis v. Hanson Ludington, Anthony G. Van Schaick and Daniel Wells, Jr., owners of the schooner Curlew. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Recorder's Court.

WHAT WOMEN MAY DO.

In the divorce case of Williams v. Williams, which is a proceeding on the part of the wife for a dissolution of the marital relation, the question came up as to the right of the complainant to testify in her own behalf and against her husband.

"That no husband or wife shall, by virtue of Section 1 of this act, be rendered competent to testify for or against each other."

The Court (McAllister) intimated an opinion that the wife was competent to testify. If the word injury had been alone used, the statute would be definite as to its meaning. A personal wrong is an act that deprives a person of a personal right, and the Court thought that language broad enough to cover any case where the complainant is the wife or the husband, even of desertion, inasmuch as the breach of the marital obligation is a wrong, and a personal wrong.

MECHANIC'S LIEN—NEW SUIT.

Charles J. Carlton v. Mary M. Spring. Petition to enforce mechanic's lien for $144, on premises of and on Lot 6, Block 2, Rogers' subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 6, 39, 14 east.

GRAND JURY.

A grand jury was empannelled in this court yesterday, with Mr. Henry Fuller as foreman.

County Court.

WILLS PROVED.

Estate of F. Henry Dreschhans. Will proved and letters testamentary granted to Maria, widow, under bond of $14,000.

Estate of Horace S. Cary. Will proved, and letters of administration granted to William H. Wahlhead, under bond of $24,000, and guardianship of Anne Mitchell and James Cary granted to James G. Cary, under bond of $12,000.

Estate of Jacob Dall. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Elizabeth Dall, widow, under bond of $4,000.

Estate of Benjamin Foreman. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Rosa, widow, under bond of $92,000. The testator leaves his estate in trust, and devises $20,000, share and share alike, to four daughters, and the balance of the estate, estimated at about $20,000, to the widow, Rosa Foreman.

Estate of George Lambden. Will proved and letters testamentary granted to Thomas Lambden, under bond of $14,000.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

A. N. Linscott was appointed guardian of Patrick McGillick, under bond of $1,000.

Reuben Beardslee was appointed guardian of his two daughters, Clara W. and Anna F. Beardslee, under bond of $24,000. The mother of these children, Catherine F. Beardslee, died at St. Louis some time since.

United States Courts.

NEW SUITS.

Henry B. Goodyear, administrator, etc., v. George H. Cushing. Bill to recover for an alleged infringement of the vulcanite dental patent, and for perpetual injunction. The act complained of in this case is that which brought Dr. Cushing into court upon the application for an attachment for contempt in violating an injunction heretofore issued to him. In that case he made or caused to be made, a set of teeth (with the patent base) for which he received $50.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Denial of Bankruptcy—Skeels & Garner, of DeKalb.

Petitions to Apply for Discharge—James J. Palmer and Jacob L. Saxton, of Rockton, Winnebago County.

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

A long docket and an immense audience, greeted the entrance of Justice Moore, of the Union street Court, yesterday morning. The principal attraction was the arraignment of the suspected assailants of Gottlieb Wright, the German, who was shot and nearly killed at the West Side limits on Saturday night. The prisoners gave their names as John Hays, John Sheahan, William Cowen and Arthur Mudden. No witnesses were examined in the case. Captain Miller related to the Court the circumstances attending the assault (substantially as published in THE TRIBUNE), and the suspicion pointed very strongly against the accused, as it was known that they had been together in the neighborhood in the evening, and two of them were subsequently discovered with their clothing spattered with blood. The prisoners were all remanded on two charges, that of highway robbery and assault, and Justice Moore held them each in bail of $10,000, aggregating $40,000.

A miserable little wretch, named Michael Hickey, living in a hovel on an alley between Jefferson and Clinton and Van Buren and Harrison streets, was arraigned on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Lavinia Redmond, Lizzie Maskill, Pat Merrill, Pat Kenney, Johanna Hickey, and James Hickey were charged with being inmates of the same. The girls were young things, one of them probably not above 11 years of age, but thoroughly depraved.

Michael Mangan, one of the old Bridewell graduates, was very drunk and extremely disorderly on Sunday night.

There were fifteen or twenty other minor cases, but none worthy of mention.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Mary Brown was up again on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It was the second offence of which Mary Brown had been guilty in this week.

Arthur Borrowe, a small boy, was caught at some pilfering tricks by a Mrs. Kenney, who handed him over to the police. He was sent to the Superior Court for examination.

Herman Fisher was fined $2 for firing a pistol within the city limits.

SOUTH STREET COURT.

A party of disreputables in a saloon on North Wells street, Sunday night, finding it unadvisable to operate on the street for a while, got up a game of poker for diversion.

Charles Taylor, passing in front of a friend's saloon at a late hour on Saturday night, observed that the show-window had been broken, and, conceiving it to be his duty to protect the exposed property, he loaded himself with bottles of whisky and started for home.

Two young inebriates, F. H. Flynn and David Crote, having got, as they said, "pretty full," on Sunday night, went to call on a friend, who, with his family, had gone to bed, and, knowing the condition of the boys, refused to admit them, whereupon they procured each a brick and broke in the door. This little midnight escapade involved them in a fine of $7 each.

Mary Mooney, a female whose characteristics were briefly expressed by a policeman as being those of a "bummer and snap," was fined $25 for vagrancy.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Legal-Tender act is of non-effect as regards debts contracted previous to its passage is simply the affirmation by the Court that Congress cannot, in accordance with the constitution, impair the obligation of contracts. All debts contracted prior to the passage of that act were contracted upon a specie basis, and equity would, of course, demand that such debts should be settled upon the same basis upon which they were contracted,—that is, that the "dollars" then contracted to be paid should, at the maturity of the contract, bear the same general relation of value to the currency of the world at large.

The Chicago *Times*, in its issue of the 4th, having made either a ridiculous blunder or a wilful misrepresentation of the provisions of the Currency bill, passed by the Senate on last Wednesday, endeavors to sustain its false position this morning by a trick of words, in saying that:

Now, the truth is that there is no restriction on the number of banks that may be organized under the present National Currency act; there is only a restriction on the aggregate volume of circulating notes which they may have.

In connection with the foregoing it may be said that, while the establishment of banks of issue on a specie basis, as provided for in the Currency bill, would be likely to meet with favor in the Southern States, a measure of much more pertinence to the financial interests of the whole country is that at the end of the recently reported Funding bill, which proposes to fund the greenbacks into 4 per cent bonds, which shall be received as security for unlimited National Bank circulation to the amount of 90 per cent (not 80 per cent, as the *Times* has it) of their par value.

The week opens with a tolerably active demand for money, though in this respect there is a wide difference in the feeling and experience in different banks. The general opinion is that deposits are so low yet that any considerable increase in the demand would make money temporarily tight, but that there could not be any decided stringency is apparent from the abundance of money in New York, where banks of this city could get any amount of re-discounts they might desire. On the whole we think that, notwithstanding that some of the banks are running very close to their reserves, the general tendency of the market is toward an easier condition.

Exchange was sold, between banks, to-day, at from par to 25c per $1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

20 shares Republic Ins. Co, ex. div. 29¾
$10,000 Am. gold, seller 30 121

The following offers of stocks and bids for same were also made:

	Sellers' offer.	Buyers' bid.
United States 6s, 1881	....	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	....	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864	....	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	....	114⅜
United States 5-20s, new, 1865	114¾	114
United States 5-20s, 1867	114⅜-10	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868	....	114⅜
American gold	121	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, Water	....	95
" " Sewerage	....	95
" " Municipal	....	94¾
Cook County 7s	....	95
Chamber of Commerce	....	105
BANKS.		
First National Bank	....	118
Fifth National Bank	125	115
Union National Bank	....	190
City National Bank	160	....
Mechanics' National Bank	....	125
National Bank of Commerce	99½	99
Commercial National Bank	....	120
Stock Yard National Bank	....	125
INSURANCE.		
Mutual Security Co	94	....
Merchants' Insurance Co	....	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co	29¾	29¼ x-div
Commercial Insurance Co	....	[illegible]
National Insurance Co	98	....

—There was formerly a well understood difference between discount and interest.

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending Feb. 5:

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 83 cars wheat; 71 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 3 cars rye; and 5 cars barley. Total, 181 cars, or 70,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and an animated set of markets, but a general tendency to easier prices though without any decided weakening. The easier feeling was due to reports of dulness in New York.

Highwines were dull and steady, with sales of 50 brls at 95c; and 50 brls iron-bound at 95½c; closing steady with buyers at ½c below these figures.

Dressed hogs were more active, and prices were without material change.

Provisions were rather quiet and irregular. Pork was dull, holders asking $25.50 for cash lots all through the session, but finding no takers at over $25.25 till near the close, when 37½c was bid. Lard was steady at Saturday's prices, though quoted dull at the East.

Crane & Co., of St. Louis, thus speak of the situation in their last weekly circular:

The movement in flour on 'Change to-day was a light one, owing in a great measure to the unfavorable character of the advices from Liverpool and New York, and the views of holders were weak and unsettled. We note the following transactions: Spring Extras—100 brls "White & Glover's Best" at $4.50; 200 brls not named at $3.80; 13 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do on p. t. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $3.10. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.00. Buckwheat Flour—15 brls not named at $6.25@6.50. Total, 700 brls.

Wheat was steady at ⅛c decline, due to New York dulness, and heavy receipts here, while Liverpool was quoted lower on flour. A rather light aggregate of sales was reported, especially in the outside grades. Options were moderately active, the trading being principally for next month. There was not much cash No. 2 offering, holders being strong, and keeping it off the market.

Corn was dull and ½c lower, owing to large receipts, and a steady accumulation of corn in store, the demand continuing very light, while some holders of new are trying to get rid of their property, knowing that it costs a great deal of money to keep it, and that it may not keep sound at that.

Oats were dull and quiet at Saturday's prices.

Rye was steady and quiet at Saturday's prices.

Barley was dull and nominal.

It is estimated that nearly one-fourth of the Oregon wheat crop was damaged by the rains.

irrdler, with that raised in California, promises to be very large in the spring, and fears are expressed that there will not be tonnage enough to move the surplus of the coming harvest on the Pacific slope.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11:15 a. m.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—1:30 p. m.

Flour lower at 19s 6d. Rest unchanged.

The following is the official report of grain inspection in this city during the past week:

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was rather quiet, and prices were a trifle easier, although not quotably lower, the market closing steady at 79½c seller the month, and 80½c seller March. No. 2 corn sold to the extent of 15,000 bu at 70c seller March. Oats were unmentioned. Provisions ruled dull, with sales of 200 tcs lard at 14¾c seller March; 200 tcs do at 14½c spot; 200 tcs do on p. t.; 500 brls mess pork at $25.50, seller March; 100 brls do at $25.37½, cash, and 500 brls do at $25.50, cash. No Evening Board.

The live hog market was fairly active, and prices ruled steady and firm at $9.25@10.00. The pens were cleared at the above range.

There was a good demand for beeves, and sales were effected at substantially last week's closing prices, or at $3.75@7.75 for inferior to choice.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

The Live Stock Markets.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS.

TOLEDO.

MILWAUKEE.

CINCINNATI.

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke, 153 South Clark st., continues to give confidential medical and surgical aid to the unfortunate of both sexes.

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Townsend,

Private Consultations.

Dr. Raphael

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

"BELLONA," Couche, Feb. 5, at 3 a. m.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

WINDOW PULLEYS.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

J. C. HOADLEY & CO. Lawrence, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

BODY-SNATCHING.

Thrilling Adventure with Resurrectionists at the Pauper Burying Ground.

Two Men Shot and Seriously Wounded by the Body-Snatchers.

At the last session of the Legislature an attempt was made to secure the passage of a bill, whereby the unclaimed bodies of paupers and prisoners might be turned over for scientific uses; but a member said mendicants and outlaws had souls, and that ended the matter. Notwithstanding it is contrary to law, the resurrectionists of this city still carry on a quiet and lucrative business. It has been a long time since any of them were detected in removing bodies from graves, and, indeed, it is next to impossible to catch them at work. Those engaged in the business have acquired a degree of expertness which preserves them from detection. A dark night is generally selected, and two or three proceed to the spot with shovels for removing the earth, and a crowbar for the purpose of opening the coffin. Taught by experience, it does not take them long to secure the cadaver, refill the grave, and be on their way to the college ordering the "dummy."

When an unknown person dies in one of the hospitals, or a prisoner in the jail, the body is sent to the dead-house at the Old Cemetery. When half a dozen, or "a load," have been deposited there, a wagon is engaged and the defunct are conveyed to the Poor House burial ground at Jefferson, preparatory to being interred in the Potter's Field. Sometimes there are a dozen buried at once.

On last Wednesday night there were fourteen bodies in the dead-house adjacent to the County House, and on Thursday morning they were buried. It had been intimated to Mr. Carroll, the Superintendent, about a week before, that the "body-snatchers" intended to pay the field a visit after the burial to obtain a body. To be able to meet them, and thwart their efforts to remove any of the "unknown," he came to Chicago and purchased two revolvers. Fearing that they might, in order to avoid digging for their prey, make a raid on the dead-house, he stationed three men there, night and day, to drive them off should they come. As stated, the deceased were buried on Thursday morning. When the shades of evening closed over the burying ground, Mr. Carroll stationed himself near by and awaited developments. He did not expect to be able to drive off the "snatchers" if they came, but he did hope to be able to give the alarm and probably secure their detention.

Shortly after 8 o'clock he saw three men approaching the fence which surrounds the field. He was some distance off, but he could see every movement they made. After remaining on the outside a minute or so they jumped over the fence, and went directly to one of the new made mounds. Two of the men commenced shoveling the earth, while the third held a dark lantern, which enabled them to see distinctly. Mr. Carroll was now confident that they were resurrectionists—he was not positive before. Quitting his post he went to the County House, where he met Mr. West, a policeman who has charge of the insane ward, and a pauper—an old but able-bodied man—and told them briefly what was going on. The men who had been on guard at the dead-house were notified, and the party proceeded to the field. Mr. Carroll had been absent then about ten minutes. In that short space of time the "snatchers" had secured the body, partially closed up the grave, and left. He and his companions determined to pursue them, and accordingly ran along the road leading to the Aux Plaines River. When near the farm house which faces that stream, they saw the three men about one hundred yards in advance, and that one of them had something on his shoulder. Mr. Carroll called out to them to stop, and they did so, the individual with the load dropping it to the ground. When the pursuers were within a short distance of the men, the latter each took a revolver from his pocket, and fired two rounds. One of the bullets struck West in the breast and another lodged in the pauper's left leg. Both fell to the ground, and the assailants ran off. Mr. Carroll told one of the guards to remain with the wounded men, and the others to follow him. They were some distance from the bridge crossing the river, on the road to Chicago, to which the resurrectionists had run, so he concluded to go across the fields and reach the bridge and intercept them. The pursuers did so, and arrived there at least fifteen minutes before the men could possibly have reached it. They waited for them about an hour, but as they did not come, they returned to the wounded.

The three men undoubtedly reached the city by the Northwestern plank road, which they struck by running across the country. They must have been well acquainted with the topography of that vicinity.

The man who remained with West and the pauper, did all he could to relieve them. When Mr. Carroll and the others reached the place, the load dropped by the man was examined, and found to be a body put up in a bag. It was removed to the County House, as were also the wounded, where their injuries were attended to by a physician. West's wound is a painful, but not serious one. The ball entered his left side, struck a rib, glanced off and passed under the skin to the right side. It was extracted without difficulty. The pauper, being an old man, may die, but hopes are entertained that he will recover. The ball entered his thigh. The [illegible] of the resurrectionists are not known at present. They must be totally depraved men and care no more for the presence of death than a duck does for water, for pieces of bread and ham were found near the grave on Friday morning; they had eaten their lunch while engaged in their nefarious work. Efforts are making to secure their arrest, and Mr. Carroll thinks he can recognize one if not all of them.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMATEUR OPERA.

That admirable body of singers, the Germania Maennerchor, performed Weber's opera "Der Freischuetz," last evening, at the Opera House, to a very large audience. It was a notable occasion, for the reason that it was the first attempt to produce grand opera in this city with purely amateur resources; and, secondly, because the event proved that amateurs can give grand opera; or, more literally speaking, that German amateurs can give grand German opera. The latter fact has at last been clearly demonstrated. More than that, "Der Freischuetz" has never been given by the Chicago stage with such a perfect ensemble before. [illegible]

[illegible]

The *role* of *Agatha* was in the hands of Mrs. Clara Huck, who made a splendid success of it. She is a lady of fine figure and beautiful face, easy, graceful, and self-possessed in stage presence, and always bearing about her an air of ladylike refinement. Her very presence upon the stage was a constant charm. [illegible]

Miss Kunst (*Annette*) has naturally a rather good voice, although it is very firm and of excellent quality. [illegible]

Mr. Schultze, the tenor, had the *role* of *Max*. [illegible]

The important *role* of *Caspar* was taken by Mr. Koch. [illegible]

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

Another new play was brought out at the Museum last night—"Not Guilty," or the Battle of Bhurtpore, a military drama by Watts Phillips. [illegible]

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succession a series of startling incidents and situations, which are rendered in a manner eminently realistic and therefore interesting. As for the plot, it would puzzle the author himself to narrate it succinctly. We shall not attempt it in detail. We shall seem to have been to introduce a great number of characters, to each of whom is attached more or less of interest, and to cause them to keep moving, and to appear and disappear most unaccountably, suddenly and inexplicably—but to be always on hand, and to be doing something noticeable. *Robert Arnold* (Blaisdell) is the hero, a locksmith who enlists for service in India, but just as he is about to depart *Margaret Armitage* (Mrs. Allen) appeals to him for help to save her child from starving. [illegible]

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Manning's Minstrels came out particularly strong last evening, with several features of novelty added to their usual medley of fun which constitute the entertainment. The house was full, and the merriment of the audience was well kept alive from beginning to end of the performance. Ben Cotton distinguished himself as the "end man" by some exceedingly funny refrains, and Billy Manning's account of the big rooster and other marvels was received with peals of laughter. Bob Hart's celebrated stump speech should be printed and circulated for the benefit of mankind. It is a model of oratory, and its admirable reasoning, its exquisite style, its deep learning, and the happy allusions to classic authors which are scattered wildly through it, might be a profitable study to some of our members of Congress. The best thing in the evening was the admirable burlesque of the "Seven Sisters," in which Manning, Ben Cotton, Bob Hart, and Lewis were conspicuously good. The tableaux were capital take-offs on some of the recent performances of the companies at the Opera House, while the scenery was got up in a style which rivalled the best of them. [illegible] The programme for this week at the Minstrels is well worth seeing.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence commenced the second week of their engagement at this theatre with the popular Irish drama of "Inshavogue, or the Outlaw of '98." [illegible]

CHURCH FESTIVAL.

A choice entertainment is promised at the Lincoln Park Church to-night. The pleasure of listening to good music and excellent reading is guaranteed by the reputation of the ladies and gentlemen engaged, and the consciousness that by so doing, we are aiding a worthy Christian enterprise, should crowd the little hall to its utmost capacity.

FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Button's Engine—Licenses Revoked.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met in semi-weekly session yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present, all the Commissioners.

The Fire Marshal's report for the past month was received. The totals thereof were published a few days ago.

It was ordered that the Fire Marshal advise L. Button & Sons, builders of fire engines, that in testing the new engine for the city, the said engine should carry no more than eighty pounds of steam, and have three full gauges of water in her boiler.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have revoked the license of the following persons, to wit: Theodore Reyes, No. 97 South Clark street; Thomas W. Larkins, Samuel A. Jones, and Edward O'Connell. Having received the transcript of judgment in each case, and the recommendation of your honorable board, I have acted as the law prescribes in such case. Very respectfully,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Charles Ford, having served sixty days as special policeman, and given satisfaction, was appointed a full member of the force.

Charges were preferred against Patrolman Chas. P. Kennedy, of the First Precinct, for intoxication and inattention to duty. Trial at next meeting.

On motion of Commissioner Sheridan, the President of the board was ordered to memorialize the Common Council for the appointment of an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, to attend to business at the police courts.

The board then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 7, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "easterly," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	S. W. g.	[illegible]	Tol p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	S. W. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	S. W. g.	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 p. m.	[illegible]	S. W. g.	[illegible]	inches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.

Sun rises 7 h. 3 m. a. m.	Moon rises 11 h. 7 m. a. m.	
Sun sets 5 h. 26 m. p. m.	Moon sets 12 h. 18 m. a. m.	
	First quarter 1 h. 23 m. p.m.	

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

ITS WORK AT RED WING, MINN.

The Babcock Patent Fire Extinguisher has just won another marked victory over its mortal enemy—fire. On the 28th of last December a fire broke out in the Union House, Red Wing, Minn. The cisterns were frozen, and a long time elapsed before the engines got to work. The hotel in which the fire originated could not be saved, but Mr. Baker, with a Babcock Extinguisher (using seven charges), saved the adjoining Goodhue House, a wagon shop, a dwelling, a barn, and a number of smaller structures. Since this fire the Chicago company has received orders for thirty-five extinguishers from Red Wing and vicinity, Bishop Whipple has had them placed in St. Mary's Hall and the Episcopal College at Faribault. While the Goodhue House was on fire, a number of bets were made that the extinguisher would not save it. The rash gentlemen who ventured their money on this hazardous game, lost, as a matter of course. The *Republican* of that city, acknowledges that, without wishing to disparage the efforts of its own fire brigade, the Goodhue House, and adjoining property could not have been saved without the aid of the Babcock. This victory, in the face of a great conflagration, is certainly a pleasant feather in the cap of the company who are manufacturing the wonderful little apparatus.

THE EXTINGUISHER AT THE OPERA HOUSE FIRE.

F. W. Farwell, Esq., Secretary Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: It is but justice to your company to say, in view of the statement in this morning's papers, that the Babcock Extinguisher was used at the late fire in the Opera House. I will also state that all of the eight extinguishers in the Opera House, with the exception of one in the Art Gallery, are of the Babcock patent, and were procured from the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company, of this city. These machines have been of service and proved themselves valuable. I deem them an important protection, and cheerfully commend them to public confidence.

U. H. CROSBY.

OPERA HOUSE, Feb. 3, 1870.

We may also add that this is the second time that the Babcock Extinguisher has done good service at the Opera House; its prompt use on a previous occasion having stopped a fire as it was breaking out. The above communication from Mr. Crosby certainly settles the question as to the extinguishers used in the building.

My Valentine.

Come forth my Valentine,
And prove
My love;
To her, I deem divine
Go forth my Valentine.

Let every magic line
Reveal
What I feel!
Go forth thou Valentine
I bought from Dollar Saks.

Goods at Cost.

Any one intending to purchase anything in the line of velvets, cloaks, cloakings, or laces [illegible] [illegible]

Drowned.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Two young men, named Frank [illegible]

"AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS."

Miss Kate Field's Lecture at Library Hall Last Evening.

An Unqualified Success.

One of the finest audiences ever seen in Chicago greeted the appearance of Miss Kate Field on the lecture stage of Library Hall, last evening, when she lectured on "The Adirondacks." It was a rare mark of the appreciation in which the Garden City holds the reputation of Miss Field, won in another department of literature, for in the *role* of a lecturess she appeared as a *debutante*. Much was expected, but a great deal more was vouchsafed. The audience, which was a critical one, if it had any inclination to find fault, found no time for carping. It was thoroughly pleased at the beginning, then delighted, and, before the fair speaker had well entered upon her theme, enraptured. After the somewhat practical subjects discoursed upon by the small army of lecturers already listened to this season, Miss Field came as a generous shower after a long drought. She held up the mirror of nature and all the beauties reflected in it as bright as her own sunny smile. Following her scampering feet, the but too willing audience passed over green fields, crossed babbling brooks, or rapid torrents, ascended mountains, descended into verdure-clad and smiling valleys, viewed cataracts, passed their time most pleasantly in angling for the wary trout, shot deer by the jack-light, ate of dinners prepared in common dish, slept under the dome of the midnight sky, and did a hundred other things they never dreamed of doing before. A great many people in the audience, no doubt, wondered why nature had never before appeared so beautiful, and those whose love was always abundant, found new charms revealed in the naturalness of the fair speaker's descriptions. To sum the matter briefly, Miss Field won a complete and unquestioned triumph—one to which new laurels will be added with her every reappearance. It would be impossible to give a general outline of the lecture, without marring its literary and artistic beauty, and, therefore, as we have not room to present the whole, our readers must suffice themselves with a few gems, snatched promiscuously from out the network of jewels. Miss Field's delivery is animated, rapid at times, always clear, and often very eloquent and sparkling. At the close, when fully imbued with the glory of her peroration, she became truly eloquent, and stirred the hearts of her audience to their deepest depths. Miss Field was introduced to the audience by Lieutenant Governor William Bross.

She began her lecture with a few general reflections on travel, and then continued: "The course of true roving never yet ran smooth, and I did not attain the wilderness without a struggle. Very little encouragement is given to women who attempt to do what all other women have not made fashionable. Incredulous as to any good from the excursion, our critics were equally credulous as to the dangers to be endured. Indians, wild animals, anacondas, and the horrors of the North Pole were a few of the imaginary obstacles held for contemplation. Indians are as rare as fops. Under ordinary circumstances, the wild animals are far more fearful of man than he is of them. The only pole I saw was of the special cat, and St. Patrick must have visited the North Woods surreptitiously, for the only boa constrictors are in human form. I encountered but one adder, invented by Webie, the humorist, and sent into the wilderness as the only possible means of calculating people's appetites. Indeed, it is a great pity that Eden had not been located among the Adirondacks, for then there would have been no Fall.

"Yes, I was weighed over as if precipices had already marked me for their own; but, having lived through the Peace Jubilee, it seemed possible to live through anything, so I took the chances.

"Poor women! exclaimed our critics. Order four coffins, and take them with you.

"We took the dilemma (not the coffins) at once by the horns, and constituted ourselves the Black Fly Club, for there is nothing like calling things by their right names. And now that I live to tell the moving tale, let me say to women, that they can go anywhere, and do anything, provided they conduct themselves properly. Of course, it would be absurd that it is not much more agreeable to be accompanied by the tyrant called 'man;' but, when there are no tyrants to come to lovely woman's rescue, it is astonishing how well lovely woman can rescue herself, provided she exerts the brain and muscle given her by the Creator thousands of years ago, and not entirely annihilated by long disuse. We went nowhere that we were not treated with greater consideration than if we had been men."

After ten minutes' humorous description of the art of getting ready, the fair lecturess thus described their advent into the woods: "I shall not soon forget that first night, when a score of miles lay between us and a lodging. Wrapped in blankets, we journeyed on through somewhat unsafe waters, the guides on the alert to keep the channel of the river, shut in with a high wall of night, the uncanny silence was relieved by the occasional call of birds. 'Hark, there's a deer,' whispered the guide, and we stole up to the bank. Yes, there were his tracks; but that was all; and a loon laughed at us derisively. On again, beneath bending trees, some worship, while others amused us with familiar terms with the river that I thought they had come out to fish on their own account.

[illegible]

"This is the place for echoes,' said the guide, and we broke the stillness with a trill that excited much indignation from owls and ravens. The mountains have good ears. They no sooner caught the strain than with glorious breadth of lungs they repeated note for note. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve reverberations! We laughed, and the hills were in one round of merriment. [illegible]

[illegible]

Of a deer hunt she spoke as follows: "Starting out by the light of a young moon, you sit in the middle of the boat, if you're a chaplain to the hunter, while the hunter plies his oars in the bow, and the paddler noiselessly dips his blade in the stern. The moon sends a shimmer over the water, and clouds, looking like ghostly horses and riders following the trail of deer, chase each other over the hills. The shadows on the banks of the lake are far darker than the night, and trees take most fantastic shapes. Now you are as perfect a gothic facade as any human architect ever conceived; then you see a huge black devil leaning over with outstretched arms to seize you as prey. Here is a woman draped in black, wringing her hands in grief; then, a phantom bird, and later some monstrous preadamite animal seems to rise up to dispute the right-of-way. Watch! point their long fingers at you, and as they go so there comes a shrill cry over the water sounding as if 'twere human. Then you hear the distant thunder of frogs, and ever and anon the strange falling of trees. In midnight gloom, when the air is scarcely breathing, these grand old monarchs of the wilderness bow their heads and

"Yield up life in one prolonged groan."

"The night grows chilly, the dew falls heavily, and you wrap yourselves in blankets. Entering the creek where deer are wont to haunt, coming from the hills to feed upon their favorite lilypods, the hunter drops his oars, and facing the bow, sits with his chin upon his knees, and his gun and jack before him. Not a word is spoken, not a sound made. The paddler dips his blade as if were of phantom stuff, and the hunter, who likewise acts as pilot, indicates by the raising of his arms, in what direction the boat shall be steered. Winding in and out, over lily-pods that grate upon the bottom of the boat like steel upon a grindstone, one, two, three, or more hours are passed in breathless suspense. Listen! A rustle in the water, and instantly the jack is upon the hunter's head, throwing its light upon a dark, moving object. Curious as Blue Beard's wife, the beautiful creature turns to the jack. Out of the darkness peer two balls of fire—the deer's eyes—and straight between them the hunter sends his obedient shot. A splash, a fall, a gurgle, and all is still again. Down goes the gun; the paddler no longer muffles his blade, and, making direct for the game, a noble buck is found, stark and stiff, dead among the lilies to which he went for life. They have the heart to cut the creature's throat, then drawing him into the boat the hunter seizes the oars, and you speed home noiselessly. The moon long since went down; northern lights shoot up, so, like a choir of white-robed angels, with wide-spread wings, that you almost hear them sing, and, as you glide on swiftly, it seems as if you were rushing down eternal waters. For off flickers your camp fire, which serves as a beacon, and stealing on shore like friendly bandits, that the rest of the camp may not be disturbed, you grope into your lodge, and throwing yourself upon balsam boughs, begin your night when that of the fisherman leaves off." After such a description, who would not go deer-hunting (with dears)?

The charming and patriotic lecturess concluded her discourse with the following beautiful tribute to the memory of John Brown, buried among the Adirondacks:

"But I could not leave the North Woods without making a pilgrimage to John Brown's grave. Standing beside that, plucking roses and buttercups that sprang from the giant's heart, I saw the entire history of our terrible civil war.

"Skilled in mountain strategy, I saw John Brown come to the Adirondacks, in 1849, hoping to find the nucleus of a black army in the colony of fugitive slaves to whom Gerrit Smith had given lands in Essex County. I saw him turn to the sterner, sterner mind and muscle of his own sons, reared to look God and nature in the face, he still clinging to the Adirondacks, as if from them came inspiration. 'There was always a sort of thrill in John Brown's voice when he spoke of mountains,' says Colonel Higginson.

"I saw him at Harper's Ferry, with the fastnesses of the Alleghanies for an army, strike for freedom with the sword of Frederick the Great, that had been sent to Washington.

"I saw him wounded and a prisoner, sacrificing himself that innocent blood might not be shed. I saw him bid farewell to his wife; I saw him lying in blood-stained clothes, listening to his sentence; I heard him say with undaunted heroism, 'I am persuaded that I am worth inconceivably more to hang than for any other purpose;' I saw him leave his prison door for the last time, and stoop to kiss the little child of the negro woman who came to take leave of him. 'God bless you, old man,' she cried; 'I wish I could help you, but I cannot.'

"I saw him stand upon the scaffold's platform, three thousand militia on the ground, pickets and patrols encircling the field of death for fifteen miles around; I saw him look up earnestly at sun and sky, and, gazing at the Blue Ridge Mountains—farther off than those Adirondacks he so longed to be carried in his heart—exclaim, 'This is a beautiful country. I have not cast my eye over it before—that is, while passing through the field.'

"I saw him hanging dead. I saw the dark and stormy night that followed the execution, precursor of the war to come.

"I saw John Brown laid beneath his old granite monument, while the silver voice of America's greatest orator pronounced a fitting eulogy, and the Church gave its benediction in the solemn words of St. Paul.

"I saw faithful friends go from Boston to North Elba, that the name of John Brown might be carved on the face of the huge boulder lying at the head of his grave, as if cast for the purpose from God Almighty's foundry.

"Twenty men in the Alleghanies can break slavery to pieces in two years,' said the prophet. Two years after that execution I saw the loyal North marching to battle, singing John Brown's Hymn, the greatest inspiration of the war.

"I saw the flower of Massachusetts' chivalry, wearing the United States uniform, seated in the very cell from which John Brown went forth to be hung, taking counsel as to the best means of completing the work begun by the brave man's martyrdom.

"John Brown's grave is six feet high, twelve feet wide, fifteen feet long. It is as high as heaven, as wide as the universe, as long as time; its lessons will endure throughout eternity.

"It is well your laughter ceases as I approach the pleasure-seekers. The moral of the Adirondacks, friends! Off with your hats, down on your knees, five minute guns over the grave, sing the hymn that gave us liberty, for

'John Brown's soul is marching on!'"

THE COMING MORMON WAR.

Brigham Young on the New Governor of Utah and the Cullom Bill.

From the Salt Lake Telegraph, Brigham Young's Organ.

Personally we entertain no good thoughts of [illegible]

To the war expected now so prevalent in the East there can only be disappointment, and General Shafer is as likely to be as proper a Governor, as far as that is concerned, as any other man. [illegible]

[In relation to the Cullom bill now pending in Congress, the *Telegraph* says:]

The latest news from Washington is very encouraging to the friends of this anti-polygamic bill. It is said that the bill is sure to pass the House, and though it may be retarded in the Senate, still everything is very hopeful. We have no idea that Mr. Cullom has much to do with the bill, as it had its birth and perfectionment in this city; he will, however, have a lasting notoriety in that connection. We do not know a single Gentile in this city who does not say that he is not opposed to that bill as it is. But while there may be opposed to polygamy itself, they cannot go the whole length of disfranchising men for the faith they yet may have. There is enough of folly and outrage in the Cullom bill to defeat its purpose. When men fight the faith or institutions of Utah fairly, we may have no objection to their course; but, when they resort to inquisitions, we are opposed to them, and shall do our best to expose their folly and wickedness.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE of the Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday forenoon in the office of the County Clerk, Supervisors Pahlman, Sanders, Sauter, Daniels, Rounds, and Kearney, being present. John Walsh was allowed $1,700, and A. M. Welch $1,660 for carpenter work on the east wing of the Court House. The architect, Mr. Rose, was directed to obtain from Mr. Lobery and all the contractors, a bill of items of all extra work done on the east wing. Wm. Sollitt, furniture contractor, was allowed $2,000 on his contract, on condition that he asks for no more money until the furniture is placed in the building. The committee then adjourned until Monday night.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES of lectures to workingmen and women, will be given this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mariner's Church, corner of Market and Michigan streets, by M. H. Fogson, Secretary of Sunday Morning Breakfast Mission. Title of the subject, "Hands Off, Please." From the well-known ability of the lecturer, and the novelty of the title, a pleasant hour may be profitably enjoyed. The working classes, especially the poorer ones, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free to all.

BUSINESS MEN should be on their guard against being victimized on forged orders for goods. Some scamp has evidently laid himself out for a grand haul, on a small scale, and is procuring small amounts in great numbers, by a resort to this mean device. The plan is to write an order, as from some well-known citizen, taking care to make the amount small enough so that suspicion shall not be too soon excited. It would be well to give out no goods on order where there is any doubt as to its authenticity.

A MR. W. S. BROWN, who was on his way to San Francisco, reported at the Central Station yesterday that on Sunday night he called at the bar of the Jervis House for some whiskey. Some was handed him; he drank it and became unconscious of surroundings. When he awoke in the morning he could not find $30, which was in a pocket a few hours before, but found an advertisement note used by a Clark street firm, which some thief had substituted for the greenbacks taken.

A LETTER WAS RECEIVED yesterday from A. W. Tinkham, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Public Works, dated at Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, at which place he is visiting. He announces a great gain in both health and spirits, and predicts a speedy recovery. His numerous friends in this city will be greatly rejoiced over these good tidings.

THE REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY MEETING of the Young Men's Association of Trinity Church will be held in the lecture room of Trinity Church, on Jackson street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES of the session of the Hyde Park Seminary will take place at the Seminary building, this evening, at 7 p. m. The friends and patrons of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given this evening, by the young ladies of Ferry Hall Seminary, at Lake Forest. The programme is varied, and a rich treat may be expected.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ladies connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum, will take place at the asylum, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. As business of importance is to be transacted, a full attendance is requested.

A BUGGY, in which were three boys, was run into by another on Van Buren street, near Halsted, yesterday afternoon, and capsized. The vehicle was demolished, but neither of the lads was injured.

FRANCIS MULLIN, who keeps a wine cellar at No. 21 South Clark street, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets, and received severe injuries. He was taken to his home by Policeman Quirk.

THE RESIDENCE of Thomas C. Boyington was entered by thieves on Friday afternoon last, and robbed of a lot of jewelry, clothing, and eatables. The family were absent at the time.

MR. VANDERVOORT, who resides at No. 79 Washington street, had his pocket picked of a $100 gold watch, while riding on a State street car on Sunday evening.

HENRY DRAPER was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with making false returns of revenue received. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

MR. A. R. MORSE, of Princeton, Illinois, was knocked down by three men on the corner of Wells and Lake streets, Sunday evening, and robbed of a gold watch worth $250.

BURGLARS MUST find garroting more profitable than house breaking, as not a single dwelling was reported as having been entered yesterday or last night.

A MEETING of the Active Base Ball Club will be held at No. 78 LaSalle street, Rooms 7 and 8, this evening. All the members are requested to attend.

MR. GOUGH will lecture at Farwell Hall on Thursday evening, on "Peculiar People." See advertisement.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The following are estimates of the work done and the cost in the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal during the month of January, 1870:

Names.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount.	Payments.
Carlisle & Kimball	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnard & Gowen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fox & Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fox & Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith & Van Nortwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee & Graham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The words "For Thine is the kingdom, etc.," are to be found in the Hebrew original, though not in the Gospel, but in Chronicles I, xxix, 11. As for the remainder of this beautiful prayer, every sentence is to be found either in the Old Testament, the Talmud, or in original Hebrew prayers. Respectfully yours, L. ADLER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1870.

Movements of the Indians in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A despatch received at military headquarters here, from Colonel Nelson, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, announces the return of Major Kidd's scouting expedition to the Kiowas. Satanta, their Chief, has been, and still is, regarded as threatening hostilities, and Major Kidd was sent down on a tour of observation. He was received with much deference and many fair protestations, but Colonel Nelson is confident the expedition was a timely one, and has had the effect of arresting the mischievous plans of the Kiowas for the present, at least.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

The American public hail with delight the introduction into the United States of Hoff's Malt Extract, which for the past seventeen years has enjoyed the highest reputation in Europe among medical men, who have given it an exceptional rank over all the so-called remedies and specifics of the day. It has also been awarded several gold and silver medals by European Academies of Medicine, owing to its never-failing efficacy in diseases of the stomach, throat, and chest, and especially in consumptive cases. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Convenient and Simple.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of bronchial affections and coughs. The troches seldom fail to give relief.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

The Glory of Man is Strength.— Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

The Best and Original Tonic of iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOREIGN.

Completion of the Indo-European Telegraph.

Exciting Colloquy in the Corps Legislatif.

Reported Illness of the Prince Imperial.

Ruffianly Attack on Americans in Havana.

One Killed and Two Severely Wounded.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A London special to the *Star* says Mr. Austin, the representative of a large American shipping company, has concluded to purchase the Deptford government dock yard. It is specially intended for iron ship-building.

The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the administration is so overwhelmingly strong the opposition will be hopeless.

The only hope of the latter will be to create divisions in the Liberal ranks.

English funds are advancing in the expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

VALENTIA, Feb. 7.—There is a total interruption on Irish telegraph lines communication. The eastward line is entirely cut off.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company have just completed their line from London direct to India. This line is composed landwire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th inst., at the following rates in gold: To Kurrachee, per 10 words, $9.10; 20 words, $12.25. To stations west of Chittagong—10 words, $9.25; 20 words, $14.35. To stations east of Chittagong—10 words, $10.25; 20 words, $15.25. Every additional 10 words or fraction beyond 20 words will be charged one-half of 20 word rate. Chittagong is about 92 degrees east longitude.

The *Times* this morning reprints a great portion of an editorial article from the New York *Times* of January 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe, because the ruffians slay it at home.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Cremieux rose and said he desired to question the minister concerning the Rochefort affair. M. Ollivier replied he would not await the result of an interpellation, but would do his duty. M. Cremieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the ministers considered their duty that he sought to inquire, and the Chamber would decide that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of Rochefort as a wrong to his constituents. M. Ollivier made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion, the chamber by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the view of Ollivier. It was expected Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the house, but he was not. At the termination of sitting he proceeded to his office, and up to 8 o'clock this evening had not been taken into custody.

Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the *Journal de Public* says there is no foundation for them.

The *Marseillaise*, Henry Rochefort's paper, appears, this morning, with a characteristic article over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice served upon him ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that, if the Ministers want him, they must come and take him; and, furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unprepaid, as has been stated. Steamers carrying those mails will call at English ports.

Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Disturbances have occurred at Alcoy, near Malaga, but have been suppressed.

It is understood that a treaty between Spain and the Spanish republics will be signed immediately.

Prussia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—J. McL. Brown, of the Chinese Embassy, expects to join Mr. Burlingame in St. Petersburg, where the embassy will remain until negotiations with Russia are completed, and thence go to Brussels, in Belgium. Mr. Brown says that he saw the correspondence which passed between Mr. Burlingame and Count Bismarck, and that the same policy was adopted with Prussia which has been adopted with America, England, and France, viz: a policy of forbearance and consideration toward China, and a consent to abstain from the use of force in compelling China to adopt measures for which she is not at present prepared.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, four Americans,—Isaac Greenwalt, Henry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson, and Gardner Wells,—all of New York, were on their way to visit a photograph gallery, where they intended to have their pictures taken, and wore blue neckties. Near the Tacon Theatre they were stopped by a man, who pointed to their neckties, and addressed the men in an excited manner in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned. The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwalt was killed, and Foster and Johnson were severely wounded. The latter two are in a precarious condition. Wells was unhurt, and ran for his life. A number of people followed and raised the cry of "Stop him," but he escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd which gathered around them. The man who fired the shots disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties and of witnesses to the affair are now being taken by the legal authorities, in the presence of the United States Consul General.

The indignation of the Captain General at the outrage is very great. He has called on the Chief Justice, and other leading officers of the law, to use every means to discover the perpetrators and abettors of the deed. The people of all parties denounce the act. The officers of the volunteers are hunting for the assassin and his accomplices, and the Governor has placed the entire police force in motion. DeRodas has offered $1,000 for the arrest of the culpable parties, who, if found, will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and executed within two hours after sentence is passed. The victim of this unfortunate affair arrived here from New York several weeks ago to open a cosmetic and perfumery store for Lanman & Kemp.

The volunteers who took prominent parts in the recent disturbances at Matanzas, have been arrested by order of the Captain General, and are now in Moro Castle, awaiting trial by court-martial.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Senor Ovido, of "diamond wedding" notoriety, is dead.

Official report is received of the operations of Gen. Goyeneche, who has just returned to Puerto Principe. On the 20th of January he attacked and carried a rebel fort. A nephew of Cespedes was taken prisoner on the 25th, in an engagement. The following day the insurgents were defeated, with a loss of 97 killed. The Spaniards lost five killed and twenty-seven wounded. The General found the houses in ashes and the plantations destroyed on the line of his march. Since his return to Puerto Principe the insurgents had extended their work of devastation, and on the 24th of February, the date of the report, the General says the city was surrounded by a circle of fires, and the incendiaries approached so near the walls that cinders from the burning houses fell into the streets.

Bavaria.

MUNICH, Feb. 7.—The French Minister has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that as personal government is ended in France, that country will remain a mere spectator of events in Germany.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention—Odious Provisions in the Franchise Amendment—What Has Been Done—How the People Will Act Upon the New Constitution—Mob Law and Violence Generally in Tennessee, Etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.

Everybody who has kept at all posted in regard to Tennessee affairs knows what a fuss the Conservatives have made about certificates of registration, but now, when they have come to act for themselves and remodel the organic law, they have substituted the worst of all certificates—a tax receipt.

The franchise amendment which was adopted by the convention last week, provides that before a man shall be allowed to vote he must furnish to the Judges of the Election satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poll taxes due from him up to some specified time. This provision has been cunningly devised by the enemies of negro suffrage, for the purpose of gaining control of negro votes. There are about forty thousand colored voters in the State, and many of these will be effectually disfranchised by requiring payment of a $3 or $4 poll tax. This provision will prove odious and obnoxious in more than one particular. It will give the wealthy candidate for office a great advantage over the poor man. The former can secure votes by paying the poll-taxes of those who will vote for him. [illegible] Thus it is easy to see that by this provision the door will be opened to an almost endless amount of corruption.

THE JUDICIARY.

Next to the franchise question the most important business of the convention is the reorganization of the Judiciary. [illegible]

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adopted an amendment providing that the number of Supreme Court Judges shall be five instead of three.

AMENDMENTS NOW MADE.

The Constitutional Convention has now been in session a month. For the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE I now sum up briefly the amendments to the constitution which have already been adopted: 1. Making universal the franchise with full tax qualification. 2. Giving the Governor a limited veto, to be overcome by a two-third vote of all the members elected to each House. 3. Restraining the Legislature to seventy-five days for a regular, and twenty days for a called session. 4th, requiring a three-fourths majority of the qualified voters of a town, city or county to loan the public credit. 5th, prohibiting the State from becoming a stockholder in, or loaning its aid to, any enterprise. 6th. Increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five, and making their term of office eight years. 7th, Requiring Clerks and Masters in Chancery to be elected by the people instead of appointed as heretofore. 8th, Taking from the Legislature the power to pass special acts of incorporation. These comprise all the amendments worthy of notice that have yet been made.

HOW WILL IT BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

The convention, for some cause or other, or a combination of causes, has been extremely anxious to get its work before the people at the earliest possible moment. In order to have a vote upon it at the earliest possible moment and yet act with some semblance of giving the people a chance to examine and decide for themselves, the Legislature has been directed to pass a law with all speed to change the time of holding the March elections for county officers from the first Saturday in March to the last Saturday. Every man of twenty-one of all will be entitled to vote for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, and as the election for county officers will be held at the same time, I think the franchise law—certificates of registration and all, will be pretty much ignored. Of course the vote were at the last gubernatorial election, and why should they not be on this occasion.

MOB LAW.

I regret to say that a terrorism of the very worst sort now exists in this State, and such as has not probably existed but for a very brief period since during the war. I mentioned in my last letter that five negroes had been taken from the jail in Carroll County by masked men and all deliberately shot in cold blood. Following close upon this two negroes have just been taken from the Lebanon jail and hung for horse-stealing. Two Northern teachers have been driven out of Cheatham County in the past fortnight, and three negroes assassinated in West Tennessee during the last week. In that portion of the State it appears that a society exists which has for its aim to drive out the negroes from the Mississippi Valley. White people are warned not to lease land to the negroes under severe penalties. The outlook is very bad indeed, and the prospect for poor Tennessee is really dubious.

MORE LAW.

The Legislature has been finally stirred up to action by the number of cases of mob violence that have lately taken place, and a stringent law providing heavy fines and imprisonment for those who are caught marauding in mask or disguise, has been passed. But it is not law that Tennessee wants. She has enough of that. Something is needed to arrest this fearful demoralization of society that now exists.

The Governor has just sent a message to the General Assembly urging that some law be passed providing for additional peace officers to be sent to the more disaffected counties.

THE SOLONS.

Speaking of the Legislature, reminds me to say that this noble body of Solons have now been in session a little more than four months, but have not as yet distinguished themselves by any great display of ability. For all practical good the State has experienced from their deliberations, the members might as well have remained quietly at home. They are now engaged in trying to fix up an act for the taxation of dogs. The subject was referred to a committee, who brought in yesterday the following funny report. It recommends, as will be seen, various amendments to a bill which was recently introduced:

1. That in case of any judgment by arbitration as provided for in Section 5, the execution issuing thereon shall be first levied for satisfaction upon the dog or dogs that may have committed the "depredations" complained of, and if these be not sufficient to satisfy it, then next upon any other dog or dogs of the owner, whether the same be registered or not.

2. Before any dog shall become entitle to any special privileges over other or "strange dogs, by reason of having been registered under the provision of this act, he shall be furnished with a brass collar, on which shall be engraved in plain letters, the word "Registered Dog."

3. The provisions of this act in regard to taxation, shall not apply to infant dogs at the breast or a registered mother, except as pointed out in suggestion 4.

4. Should any "registered" female dog give increase and bear to her owner a litter of pups, then, within nine days, or as soon thereafter as the facts can be certainly ascertained, it shall be the duty of the owner to report upon oath to the Clerk the number of such litter, and also their character, whether male or female; and in default of such report the pups shall be liable to taxation as the offspring of other unregistered female dogs are.

5. Should any "unregistered" female dog in like manner make issue and give to her owner a similar litter, except that in this case the pups shall be at once taxable and liable to taxation, and a lien thereupon shall accrue to the State; *Provided,* That it should be made to satisfactorily appear to the Clerk that the said pups are the progeny of a registered dog, with a view of the father, [illegible] in that case the pups shall succeed to all the immunities and exemptions of the father, and the lien of the State shall be discharged.

6. The period at which a pup shall pass from infancy into the majority and become entitled to assume the character and responsibilities of a dog, is hereby declared to be nine months after birth, at which time the tax upon the pup shall become collectable.

7. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

These suggestions the committee have deemed it proper to make with a view to the perfecting of the bill in all its provisions, so as to carry out successfully the main design. As before stated, with the discussion of its merits they feel that they are neither specially nor generally charged, and still protesting the expression of any opinion on that point, they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, but without prejudice.

BLOOMINGTON.

A Railroad Difficulty—A Masquerade—Coal Strike Ended.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 7.

The difficulty between the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company and Howard & Weston, the contractors, still continues. A meeting of creditors of Howard & Weston has been held, and resolutions unanimously passed asking the company to take such action as will allow the contractors to go on and complete the road. They grant an extension of five months, and declare their confidence in the ability of the contractors to build the road, if the company will act liberally towards them. The Directors reply announcing their willingness to give the contractors fifteen days in which to make satisfactory arrangements.

The Bloomington Turnvereins are holding a masquerade ball at the Academy of Music tonight.

The coal miners strike at this place is at an end. The Mining Company made arrangements to furnish their customers with coal from Springfield, when the miners concluded to go to work.

Fred Douglass lectures to-morrow night.

LIMA, OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Feb. 7.

The subject of female enfranchisement was discussed in this city, on Saturday evening last, by Messrs. West and Keenan, of Bellefontaine. Mr. J. Roland Day, the elocutionist, recited several select poems during the course of the evening. All the elite of the place were in attendance. The same programme was given on the preceding evening, at Sydney, by the same gentlemen, before a large and intellectual audience. Court adjourned for the occasion. Mrs. M. M. Cole, the leader of the woman suffrage movement in Ohio, was present, and also addressed the people.

Hon. Wm. Mungen, member of Congress, is in town. It is presumed he is trying to explain his vote on the Ingersoll bill to his constituents, and hush the mouth of the press of the Fifth District, which he seriously promised to abuse him. No doubt he has satisfied them all that he is as good a repudiator as any of them, and he will beat all competitors in the next nominating convention.

MARRIED.

MERSHON—KELLOGG—In this city, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 76 North Sucker-st., Martin C. Mershon, Esq., and Mrs. Georgiana Kellogg.

MIX—MAZURAY—In this city, Feb. 6, at Grace Episcopal Church, by Rev. Clinton Locke, Squire O. Mix and Miss Gaudalour Mazuray, both of Chicago.

DIED.

HARRIS—In this city, Feb. 7, little Willie, infant son of Edward P. and Amanda L. Harris, aged 4 days. [illegible]

[illegible]

HARLESS—At [illegible], Sullivan County, [illegible], on Feb. 4, Thomas Harless, formerly a resident of this city.

Funeral at 2 p. m., to-day, from the residence of Mr. R. Lancaster, 480 Michigan-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 9½ a. m.,

A LARGE AND PRIME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CALF BOOTS,

Buff Bals. and Cong.

Women's, Misses' and Children's

LEATHER AND GAGE BALS. AND CONG.

Also, a Fine Line of Men's and Women's SLIPPERS.

At same time and place, the stock of a RETAIL SHOE DEALER closing up business.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Silver-plated Show Cases, Glass Cupboard, Counters, Tobacconist's Fixtures, Crockery, Plated Ware, Stoves, &c. Also, a lot of Hotel Bedding, and one Foot Lathe, with tools,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock. Rooms, No. 13 South Wells-st. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers.

By GEO. G. GRUBS,

77 South Halsted-st.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

AT 72 ABERDEEN-ST.,

On Wednesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clk.

The furniture of a family going to Europe, consisting of

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Eighteen feet Extension Table, Sofas, Lounges, Stands, Rocking and other Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Base-Burner Stove, Cook Stove, Crockery, Glass, etc.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO HANDed handkerchief to lady on Division-st. about 5 o'clock on Saturday night would be pleased to hear from him again, if agreeable. Address B. W. THOMAS, P. O. Box [illegible].

PERSONAL—WILL BE AT USUAL PLACE ON good time, Tuesday, February 8. TWO STARS.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO stopped the car on Madison-st., please send his address to B R, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSY WOman. If you wish your past, present and future told correctly, call at [illegible] Clark-st. Fee, $1.

MRS. JORGENSEN, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant. Medical and business counselor. Room 29, 149 South Clark-st.

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW WILL tell of business, law, love, lost or stolen property, marriage, or divorce, sickness or death; give names, dates, and ages; have a lady seeds. [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE and to rent. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Weber's Grand Opera,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

BY THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,

Monday, Feb. 7,
Tuesday, Feb. 8,
Friday, Feb. 11.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at Molter & Wurlitzer's (under the Museum), 117 Randolph-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Brilliant success of the great Irish drama of

INSHAVOGUE;

Or, The Outlaw of '98.

[illegible] Next Week—Billie Hall.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

Every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock, the Grand Military Drama, with its exquisite appointments,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpore.

The Terrific Battle Scene, creating the wildest enthusiasm. [illegible] "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

WEDNESDAY MATINEE,

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

And GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Pronounced success of the intensely laughable new spectacular burlesque, arranged by J. R. Kemble, the

SEVEN SISTERS;

Or, THE DEMON OF THE CRIB.

With its Splendid Costumes and Appointments; its gorgeous new Fairy Scene, by that prince of Artists, H. Bailey; and its irresistible fun. Ankle Ballet. The finest Fire Fun in the World; Love Among the Roses, by the favorite Ben Cotton; Bob Hart's Stump Speech; Stupid Servants; Crossing O'er the Ferry, &c. Everything new, sparkling, and refined.

TURNER HALL.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE,

At their Hall, North Clark-st.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

Admission to the Ball, for one gentleman and lady, $2; for each additional lady, $1; to the gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats in the first row, $1.50; in the second row, $1.

Tickets can be procured of William Hettich, 118 Randolph-st.; Joseph Kaufmann, 96 Lake-st. and Kluska & Bauer, 132 South Clark-st.; and on the North Side, of Kletzky & Hand, 31 North Clark-st.; Chs. Hofmann, 96 North Clark-st.; Fritz Metzke, 133 North Clark-st., also in Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

Sale of reserved seats begins with the 1st of February, at Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

Only persons in fancy costumes are admitted on the floor.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL!

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

PROGRAMME.

Music, Mirth, and a Pleasant Reunion.

Supper at the St. James Hotel, without going down stairs.

"Come and trip it as you go,
On the light, fantastic toe."

Last car for each division will leave at 3 o'clock a. m.

MUSIC AND SELECT READINGS,

THIS EVENING,

AT THE

Lincoln Park Congre'nl Church,

Corner of Centre and Church-sts.

MUSIC:

Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Sloan, Miss Carpenter,

AND OTHERS.

READING: By PROF. BOOTH.

Tickets (at the door), 50 cents.

FARWELL HALL.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will deliver his new LECTURE, "OUR COMPOSITE NATIONALITY," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, 1870, for the benefit of the Olivet Baptist Church. [illegible] For sale at Farwell Ticket Office, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 a. m. till 12 m., and from 2 p. m. till 6 p. m.

FARWELL HALL.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 10.

SUBJECT:

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Farwell Hall Ticket Office, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 6.

CONCERTS,

BY THE CELEBRATED

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

(Of Boston, 21st season), assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

And MR. C. H. BRITTAN.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Friday Evening, Feb. 11. HISTORICAL HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12. Tickets, $1. For sale at Music Stores and Halls.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SEASON.

THE RECEPTION

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday evening, Feb. 12, one night only.

YANKEE ROBINSON,

AND

MISS MINNIE JACKSON,

In a newly arranged drama, entitled OUR GRAND-FATHER'S DAYS.

Get a bill. Get the Yankee's "Shoo-Fly" Song, FREE, at the Box Office, with beautiful lithographic title page. See the Big Procession at 12 m. [illegible] Box office will open on Thursday.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers

RETURN, ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, THE

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe,

Who will appear in a finely mounted production of

ALADDIN, Or, the Wonderful Scamp.

To be followed, in a few days, by WAMBA, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." Box Sheet will open on Friday.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS, AT ALL prices, to parties who are tired of boarding. J. H. [illegible]

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE AND FIXtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 239 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 262 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of FINNEY & LYNCH, 178 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND lot, with furniture. Horse cars and omnibuses run close by. 72 O'Brien-st., West Side.

TO RENT—DWELLING, OVER 165 SOUTH Clark-st., near Monroe. Good location for boarding house. Apply at Room 3, No. 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A CONVENIENT, EIGHT-ROOMED house, for $30; in good locality, convenient to horse cars. Present tenant leaving Chicago. Would like to sell [illegible] furniture. Apply to W. B. CAMERON, Room 14, No. 117 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ANY PARTY WISHING TO KEEP day boarders, can hear of a good chance (dining room and kitchen furnished), by addressing D L T, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a sacrifice. To a small family, desiring to commence housekeeping, this is a rare chance. Call at or address 493 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS (water in three), 314 West Adams-st., for $50 a month. Call at 83 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 115 NORTH PAULINA-ST., and furniture (nearly new) for sale. Will sell cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, etc. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 102 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, in Hamilton Block, 15 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 24.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with closet, to gentlemen only, at 63 Third-av. Rent very low.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, nicely furnished, and cared for, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, No. 137 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, with stoves, gas, and kept in order; neat, comfortable, and cheap. Also, an elegant room on first floor. No. 25 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also unfurnished rooms, with fire and gas, at 309 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF A GOOD two story house, containing seven rooms, two closets, gas, and pantry. Apply at 137 Chicago-av., corner Market-st., in grocery store.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 48, 50 AND 52 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 54 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD ON LUMBER-ST., second yard south of Eighteenth-st. bridge, West Side. Inquire at yard, or No. 313 State-st.

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY, WITH EIGHT ovens, machines and power, for three years or less. Also, rooms with power. CHAS. B. FOSTER & CO., Commission Merchants, 21, 23 and 25 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUNDRY, CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business. Rent low, and partner taken in castings. Address FOUNDRY, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—245x286 FEET ON South Branch, north of Twenty-second-st., to let for long or short time. Apply to E. MARSHALL, Esq., 75 Dearborn-st., or to E. S. ISHAM, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE-STORY marble front block, on Lake-st. Inquire of E. SAWYER, 157 Michigan-av., corner of Rush.

TO RENT—STORE 140 DEARBORN-ST. APPLY to E. E. HAWLEY, 80 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—A STORE 120 FEET DEEP, ON State-st., near Monroe. Also, 3 rooms above the store. Inquire at 176 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR MAjor Block, 71 Dearborn-st. $50 per month. Apply at 81 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, FRONTING ON BOTH Clark and Monroe-sts. Also, store 178 South Clark-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BUILDING 75 LAKE-ST. INQUIRE of NASH & BURKE, No. 73 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE 326 LAKE-ST., NEAR WOOD, at your own price till 1st of May. Call mornings or evenings at 179 Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT 50 COTTAGES and small houses for my customers, at once. J. E. B. HENDERSON, 136½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO-DAY, AN UNFURnished bedroom, without board. Rent low. Address F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CUSTOM GRIST MILL in a good country. Address T. BALDWIN, Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE NEED ABOUT 50 houses. We feel sure to supply the demands of our customers for small houses, and all cottages. [illegible] Call. [illegible] THOMPSON BRO. & CO., Major Block [illegible] Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON LONG TIME AND AT low rents. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON THROOP-ST., BEtween Tyler and Harrison, cheap. [illegible]

[illegible]

GLEGGE & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3, First National Bank Building, corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY ABELL & HOTCHKISS, A [illegible] ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Room 1, No. 22 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 9, Tribune Building. Brick house and barn, on Indiana-st., near Pine. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE city—on Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey. [illegible] BARCLAY, Show Case Factory, 161 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 9 Tribune Building, choice residence lots in the four blocks [illegible] north of Chicago-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$6 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy one of the finest lots about Chicago; ground all under cultivation; high and dry; [illegible] WM. O. COLE, 89 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A TWO STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, No. 845 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—LOT 100 FEET FRONT on east side of Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25x125 FEET, ON CATHerine-st., between Loomis and Laflin. Also, 50 feet northwest corner Reuben and Rebecca-sts. LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY northwest corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts. Splendid corner for improvement. LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IF TAKEN TO-day, two lots in Moore's Subdivision in the town of Hyde Park. Address PARK, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—51x125 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORner of Wabash-av. and Douglas-place, will be sold cheap. LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., SOUTH front, $700 each, $100 cash, balance on time. These are bargains. Get them while you can. They are bound to be worth $1,000 within six months. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FULTON AND JACKSON-sts. [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH 25 feet lot, on Fulton-st.—$2,100, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON MADISON-ST., west of Western-av. [illegible] LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT 50x125, ON Laflin-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE ON South Water-st., east of Wabash-av., now rented at over ten per cent on price asked. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—150 DESIRABLE building lots, fronting on Sheffield and Racine-avs. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A FRAME house of 10 rooms, and 25 feet front, No. 584 West Lake-st., near Paulina. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOT—LOT 28x125 FEET, on State-st., north of Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF HURLBUT-ST. AND Grant-place—two two-story frame houses of 10 rooms, brick basement, modern improvements, &c. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COTTAGE of 8 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, water-closet, good dry cellar, and lot 25x125 feet. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH AVENUE—FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 12 rooms. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT 50 FEET FRONT ON Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine. Price low. Terms very easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES IN SEC. 5, 39, 13, near Central Park, West Side, at $700 per acre, on easy terms. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR ONE OR MORE years, a small cottage and lot [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NEAR KINZIE. [illegible] 10 acres fronting boulevards, one mile inside present limits. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER KANKAKEE-AV. AND Thirty-second-st., lot 50 feet front, at a decided bargain, if sold to-day. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt. Splendid residence property. GEORGE W. PARENT, Room 1, 144 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR Franklin-st. Cheap and good investment. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 1, 144 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—75x125 FEET ON HASTINGS-ST., $1,800; $[illegible] cash, balance 3 years. GEORGE W. PARENT, Room 1, 144 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST.—A cottage and lot, 24¾ feet front, and 98 feet deep. Price $1,800. Inquire at 58 Oakley-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY COTTAGE OF 12 rooms, nearly new, 25x125 lot, on Fulton-st., $[illegible]. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, 12 TRIbune Building—Beautiful 50 ft corner on Lake-av., only 4 blocks from Fifty-third-st. Also, lots in Hyde Park, near Fifty-second-st., only $50 per foot.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, WITH 25-foot lot, on Throop-st., near Jackson. $4,800, $800 cash, balance on time. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-STORY house of 9 rooms, with 25-foot lot, south front, $4,500, $1,500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-first-st., two-story house of 9 rooms, [illegible] SMITH & CADWELL, Room 12 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$250 LOTS ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs. and State-st. Easy terms. E. C. LAINDELL, 57 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE MISSION BUILDING, 40x110 feet, on Jefferson-st., south of Polk, having a large Sunday School in active operation connected with it. It will be sold for mission purposes, manufacturing, or other business. LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—LOT 50x[illegible], near depot, with new house [illegible] M. KERR & SON, 109 South Clark-st. Evanston office opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 9 Tribune Building. Houses on half-acre lots, in Hinsdale, $3,000 and $3,500. 3 houses on two-acre lots, in Hinsdale, $4,500 and $5,000. Also, acre lots in Hinsdale, well located.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND NORTHEAST corner of Halsted and Fifty-seventh-sts., near Rock Island car shop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100x167 GROVE LOT, INDIANA-av., near Sixtieth-st. A fine residence property for a suburban home. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$700 WILL BUY ONE OF THOSE choice lots near Normal School, at Englewood. One-third cash; balance in one and two years. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, FINELY LOCATED ON the east side of Halsted-st., corner of Sixtieth. A fine bargain. Offered cheap. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3½ ACRES NEAR BRICK SCHOOLhouse at Englewood. Choice property. Offered low. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—SEVEN houses and lots, ten miles from Chicago; five situated at New Buffalo, Mich., one at 181 Larrabee-st., Chicago. [illegible] Inquire of PETER REICH, 694 Larrabee-st., Chicago. This is the chance so long looked for for suburban and city real estate.

FOR SALE—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company offer for sale 12,000,000 acres lands on the line of their road in the State of Nebraska, for cash or credit, at low rates of interest; prices ranging from $2.50 to $10.00 per acre. [illegible] O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 161 ACRES, 8 MILES from Kenosha, Wis.; 50 miles from Chicago; good buildings; large orchard; first-rate land; near cheese factory. [illegible] J. BOND, 139 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a fine farm [illegible] E. B. CUMMINGS, room 18, No. 128 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR NON-RESIdent, improved property; $3,000 to $5,000. [illegible] H. McLANDBURGH & SON, 120 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT, IN good neighborhood on West Side. Will exchange for other property, or pay part cash. Apply to SMITH & CADWELL, 12 Tribune Building.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON any of the avenues south of Forty-seventh-st., for which the cash will be paid. THOMPSON BRO. & CO., Major Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT worth from $5,000 to $20,000. Address J. L. MATTHEWS, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE RESIdence property worth from $5,000 to $50,000. TILTON, DURHAM & CO., 150 Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, NORTH of Thirty-first-st., worth $3,000 to $5,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 to 5 years. SNYDER & FREEMAN, 125 Madison-st., Room 3, basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 BILLIARD TABLES, 4 POCKETS, worth $500 each, will sell for $150 each, and a good one for $[illegible]. [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARK—CHEAP, THE STAUNCH British bark [illegible] in Cleveland. [illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—50 CHURCH PEWS, OAK GRAINED and varnished, at $[illegible] each. LOUIS E. KELLEY & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-SEASONED PARTITION lumber. Inquire at Room 8, 86 Randolph-st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, German preferred. Apply to J. W. SHERMAN & CO., druggists, 287 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN TO sing for a concert. Steady employment. Best of pay given. Apply at 125 Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING WORK IN ANY line of business may call at 159 Madison-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, MUST BE prepared to engage immediately, and have $200. Call at 151 East Washington-st., Room 12, for particulars.

WANTED—AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association one salesman for a commission house in this city, and 50 Swede, Norwegian, Scotch or German families for the South.

WANTED—8 FARM HANDS AND 12 FAMILIES for Mississippi, to work on shares or salaries. Free transportation. We refer to Illinois. Apply at 69 Sherman-st., opposite Michigan Southern Depot.

WANTED—50 MEN AND FAMILIES TO GO South, to work plantations on shares. Everything found, and get half the crop. [illegible] Apply at 62 Randolph-st. L. W. ALLEN.

WANTED—FAMILIES FOR MISSISSIPPI. Leave to-night. Share of crop, or good wages guaranteed. Apply to Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, 2 Arcade-court.

WANTED—20 STONE CUTTERS AND 6 RUBbers. Steady work for the season. Also, 50 laborers for Logan & Indianapolis Railroad. Good wages and steady work; cheap fare; no office fee. Apply to L. C. HOLMES, 165 East Washington-st., Room 6, agent for the company.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS horse-shoer. Also a farmer, unmarried. [illegible] HAWKINS & SPEERS, office of P. P. Hawkins, 164 Washington-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR work in Michigan. Apply at Garden City Employment Headquarters, Room 1, No. 241 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—DANES, GERMANS AND SWEDES, for the South, on the share system or wages. Apply at 151 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 LABORERS for Mississippi plantations. Wages $200 per year, and board. Also, 50 families, on the share system or wages. Free transportation. No office charges. The steamers are here, and can be seen from 2 to 4 p. m. Apply at 210 South Water-st., Room 8.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR work on Rockford & Rock Island R. R.; watchman, and porter, at 163 East Washington-st., Room 22.

WANTED—200 MEN, WITH OR WITHOUT families, to go South. Mr. Barksdale from Mississippi, will be found in our office. HENRY HJOARTH & CO., 88 East Kinzie-st.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE the General Agency of a first-class Life Insurance Company for Northern Illinois, already established in this city. Address, with references, AGENCY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN CAPABLE OF EARNING from $75 to $150 per month. None other need apply. F. W. BRADFIELD, over 122 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN TO TAKE orders and make collections for first-class sacred engravings, on salary or commission. A. S. ADAMS & CO., over 119½ Monroe-st., Room 14.

WANTED—SALESMEN, $5 PER DAY IN THE city. Apply at 82 Washington-st., Room [illegible].

WANTED—A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPER—STATE salary expected and references. Address Box 808 Post Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE STAtioners' goods by sample. A new and attractive line; good pay and constant employment. EMERSON, BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 127 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMEN TO sell ladies and gents' paper goods on commission. Good references required. GEO. F. GLASER & CO., 79 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURE AGE AND pleasing address to sell goods by sample and make collections; liberal salary or commission paid. ORVIS & BOSTWICK, over 122 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LIVE, INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO solicit orders. Fair commissions and steady employment. 161 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS THE city for the Automatic Coffee Pot. Sure sale, and liberal commission paid. 169 Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself, containing his celebrated lecture on Money-Getting, which alone is worth the price of the book. For terms and territory address ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO., 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Room 24.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A HEALTHY WOman with good supply milk from 3 to 6 months old. Apply 446 West Lake-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—TO-DAY AT THE LADIES' HELP Exchange, 11 girls to do general housework, 1 sewing girls, 3 factory girls, 1 dining-room girl, 3 first-class cooks. No. 70 Eldridge-ct., Room 2.

WANTED—BALLET LADIES—THIRTY FIRST-class ballet ladies wanted immediately, to go to St. Louis. Salary $10 per week and railroad fare paid. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 o'clock, to JAMES G. BURNETT, Dramatic Bureau, 138 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGER MACHINE GIRL with her own machine to work on linen coats by the piece. None but experienced hands need apply. 544 North Carpenter-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 748 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD reliable girl, for general housework. Must understand cooking, washing and ironing.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, either German, Swedish or Danish girl, with reference, at 296 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a boarding house. Must understand dining room work. Call for three days at 506 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WELL RECommended. Call at northeast corner of Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A BOARDING house; one who has lived in a boarding house before preferred, at 363 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A NORWEGIAN or Swede, for a private boarding-house. Apply at 147 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 388 INDIANA-st., to do general housework. Good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, NORWEGIAN or Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a family of three. Apply at 80 Stone-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must come well recommended. A German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 788 West Lake-st. immediately.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Also, a girl to do second work and take care of children. Protestants preferred. Apply at 357 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do general housework. Apply at No. 399 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO housework and wait on table. Apply at 175 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at No. 39 South Clinton-st. To such good wages will be paid.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT girl, a good cook, washer and ironer. None other need apply. 309 West Taylor-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSONS HAVING GOODS MANUFACtured suited to the grocery trade, who wish them placed in the Northwest on commission, address, for three days, TRAVELLER, Tribune office.

DIVORCES WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and at a small expense. No charge unless divorce is decreed. Address F. O. Box 1637. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years.

I WOULD LIKE TO MEET A GENTLEMAN who is well posted in the saloon and restaurant business. Please call, stating where interview can be had, to A G, Tribune office.

POWER WANTED TO RUN ONE SET 23-INCH burrs. Address H. LINCOLN, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD rubber, also, gold, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, coins, and pistols. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 156 State-st.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN TO JOIN the Chicago Amateur Dramatic organization, now in process of formation, with a view of giving their own address. H. E. PERKINS, 164½ West Madison.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED property on the South Side for house and lot in good location, or improved lots on leased lot. [illegible] THOMPSON BRO. & CO., Major Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND 3 lots, on the corner Prairie-av. and 37th-st., for 50 acres of improved land within 30 miles of Chicago, near railroad station. THOMPSON BRO. & CO., Major Building, southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE lots on the North or South Side for horse and buggy, furniture, or milch cow. BALDWIN DAVIS, 138 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE LARGE dray horse, for good buggy horse. Apply at Room 7, Post Office Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A MODERN built brick house, and lot, for a farm within 100 miles of Chicago. Worth about $7,000. LEVI SHORES & CO., 134 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK lot for gold watch or watch and chain. Address GUY, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$200 WILL BUY A HALF interest in the best paying office in Chicago. Stock on hand will invoice more than double the money required. FULLER & CO., 98 Washington-st., Room 11.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL IN a light, profitable, and well-established office business. Apply at 84 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—AN ACTIVE, GENtlemanly man of business experience with this amount can get a first-class position as partner, where he can realize $5,000 per annum. RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., Room No. 1, 161 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man, with $2,000, to purchase an interest in one of the best-paying general job printing offices in Chicago. None but those meaning business, with above amount, need answer. Post Office Box 469.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $100 AND LESS on short time. Room 9, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES, ON LEASED ground, furniture, diamonds, and valuables of all kinds. By GRAY & SLOAN, Room 24, 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500 FOR TWELVE months at 12 per cent on chattels worth $5,000. Address "J J," Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE for 1 or 2 years. Also, money to loan for short time on good collaterals. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., Room 6, Otis Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property for five years. HENRY L. SHELDON, 15 Smith & Nixon's Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, AGED WORKING HORSE; will be sold at a bargain, the owner having no use for him. Apply at O'BRIEN'S saloon, corner of Twenty-sixth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOUR TOP Buggies and two carriages, 169 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LUMBER wagon for single horse. Call at 55 East Kinzie-st., Wednesday, the 9th.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—UNTIL WEDNESday noon, a good-sized grocery or single buggy pole and shafts, with or without harness, to good pulley, cheap for cash. Call at the Massasoit House.

WANTED—300 CAVALRY HORSES. WE WILL pay $115 each for 300 cavalry horses, delivered at the Union Stock Yards, any day this month. All must be from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, sound, in good condition, and have good action, and are subject to government inspection. J. T. SALTER & CO., 88 Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY MAGGIE PHILLIPS, A DIAMOND ring going from 888, to her residence 128 Fourth-av. A liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES: 10 PIECES, marked Luff. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 883 Michigan-av.

LOST—OR STRAYED FROM THE TOWN OF Lake, a small dark red cow, white face. A liberal reward will be given to any person leaving word to Captain Hickey at the Armory. EDWARD GRADY, 1 L Car Works.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A SMALL LEATHER pocket-book, containing a sum of money and papers of no use except to the owner. The finder can keep the money if papers are returned to J L P, No. 11 Adams-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN MORGAN AND Jefferson-sts., on Monroe, a child's gray and white fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at 18 Throop-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A SMALL Scotch terrier bitch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at 78 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, BY A LADY, an open face gold watch, valued as a gift. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Fremont House office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ONE dark bay colt, in a bay, with combings of the hair. Finder will be rewarded by applying at 197 Michigan-st.

FOUND—ON MONDAY LAST, A HUNTING dog which the owner can have at 483 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work evenings, would prefer copying. Address W. S., Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO TRAVEL for a wholesale liquor house. Has had experience and is acquainted in the business. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a boot and shoe store. Has had experience, fully understands the business. Address H R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, or salesman. Has had several years' experience, and will work for a small salary. Well acquainted in the city. No bogus agency need apply. Address M. H. FORBES, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN wants a first-class machinist and engineer wants a situation, full time or part time. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MONTHLY NURSE or for an invalid. Call or address Mrs. J. W. B., Superior-st., near State.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman to housekeeper, but a short distance in city. Address Mrs. MURDOCK, Tribune office, three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXperience as housekeeper. [illegible] references given. Address [illegible] West Madison-st., for 3 days.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, or for general housework. Apply at 28 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Good references. Inquire at 26 Stone-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a respectable family. Good references can be given. Please call at First floor, at No. 266 Twenty second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do up-stairs work and general housework in a private family, South Side preferred. Address F W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework. Inquire at No. [illegible] North Desplaines-st., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young married woman, where the husband's work for a good place small consideration required. [illegible] Address G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family or good boarding-house. Apply at 82 Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook and the other as second girl. Good references. Address 161 Townsend-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and do general housework. Inquire at 16 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and plain sewing in a private family. Address 440 South Halsted, near Twelfth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COOKS, ONE in a family the other in a hotel. Apply at 177 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework; good reference; West Side preferred. Inquire at 118 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO work in a small family. The best of references given. Call at 251 Huron-st., near Clark for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework. References if required. Apply at 187 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a respectable family. Good city reference. Apply at 313 Thirty-av., second floor, north of Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl, who is a good laundress, in a private family. Is good Sewing girl. North Side preferred. Address ANNA S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, Protestant, as children's maid and seamstress, in a good family. At F. P. Woman's Home, 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND GIRL TO do [illegible] work or general housework. Good reference. Apply at 66 Fourth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FREE! FREE!—A SPLENdid business chance. $[illegible] per month, will be given any agent, male or female, to introduce something new [illegible] "Money-Maker's Journal." [illegible] South Halsted-st., Chicago. No city agents.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STATE AND county rights for Madame Javne's Smoking Protector. Address F. O. Box 768, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—Business entirely new. No competition. $30 per day guaranteed. Send stamp for circular, or call and see sample. CLARK & CO., 161 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$7 TO $25 PER DAY, selling articles for agents. Only small capital required. STANFORD & CO., 36 Reynolds' Block.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND best selling books in the market. For terms and territory address ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO., 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Room 24.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NEW NORTHWESTern sectional State Map of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. [illegible] GEO. F. CRAM & Co., 129 Lake-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—A FIRST-class meat market and cottage for sale; the best location in the city. [illegible] Call at 138 State-st., near Madison.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, consisting of a well selected stock, good fixtures, [illegible] THOMPSON BRO. & CO., 5 Major Building, southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

A GOOD BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—[illegible] North-av.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—I WILL SELL the Momence Cheese Factory, situated at Momence, Kankakee County, Ill. [illegible] For further information address JAMES NIX, Kankakee City, Ill., or W. H. [illegible], Surviving Partner of Patterson & Nix.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, wanted to locate in good grain and produce shipping points in the country, to act as agents for an established commission house in this city. [illegible] Address COMMISSION HOUSE, P. O. Box 564, Chicago.

FOR SALE—$550 WILL BUY A PACKING house, with small market attached, fixtures complete. Well arranged for summer curing. Inquire at 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SALOON, LEASE, AND FIXtures, at No. 139 North Green-st., corner of Milwaukee-av. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the above.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE RESTAURANT [illegible] RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 161 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, [illegible] LEVI SHORES & CO., 134 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SAloon. [illegible] Inquire of M. CONRAD, 189 Randolph-st.

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND [illegible] [illegible]

NEWS DEPOT, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS IN a good location. [illegible]

RETAIL HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE, IN one of the best locations in Chicago, for sale. [illegible] A. ROUSE, [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE for city property or well-located lands. [illegible] BRANDER & CRAWFORD, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A good convenient dwelling house, stabling, and four town lots in Freeport, Ill. [illegible] DR. J. [illegible], Freeport, Ill.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A RETAIL STOCK, consisting of hardware, stoves, tin, nails, &c., in a flourishing town in the State of Wisconsin. [illegible] HAYWOOD, CARTLEDGE & HONORE, Hardware Importers, 61 Lake-st., Chicago.

$200 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A [illegible] office. The money can be made [illegible] FULLER & CO., 98 Washington-st., Room 14.

$2,000 WILL BUY A PERMANENT CASH business, well-established, without competition, and paying over $[illegible] per annum. [illegible] BUSINESS, 115 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office—Pleasant rooms, good table, location quiet and respectable, home comforts generally. Terms moderate.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH all modern improvements, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with strictly first-class board. References required.

64 THIRD-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board. One large handsomely furnished room.

82 ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife; also single rooms to rent with board.

84 ADAMS-ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM POST OFfice—Two pleasant single rooms, with board.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for two or three persons, or one gentleman to room with another.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, also double and single rooms for single gentlemen.

206 ERIE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH or without rooms, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

246 WABASH-AV.—A NICE ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, with first-class board; also room for day boarders. References exchanged.

268 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, for two gentlemen. Also one for two ladies.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM furnished or unfurnished; also one large room with both hot and cold water; and a few day boarders.

722 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDING FOR gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; large room; private family, and every attention. Terms, $10 to $12 per week for two persons together.

722 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTEEL, FIRST-rate boarding for gent and wife. Also a few day boarders at $5 per week.

NORTH SIDE—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family. Price, $[illegible] per week. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

OLDRIDGE HOUSE—CORNER STATE & VAN Buren-sts. Newly furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen. Also, accommodations for day boarders at reduced prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY (ENGAGED DURING the day) in a strictly private family. [illegible]

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife in a private family. Address, stating location, P. O. Box 118.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE or two rooms, on second floor, hot and cold water, [illegible] Address M G, Tribune office, stating terms, &c.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 50 horse; Fay's Wood Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Steam Hammers, Forges, Ores, and Rock Breakers, Wood Working Machinery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—25 HORSE STATIONARY ENGINE, with boiler, pump, heater, governor, and all [illegible] RICHARDS WORKS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 HORSE POWER PORTable engine, as good as new. Also, a 2 or 3 horse engine, and a number of small engines. F. DAUGHERTY, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A BARE CHANCE—A [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Bill to Enforce the Amendments to the Constitution.

The Feeling in Washington in Regard to the Legal-Tender Decision.

Returns of the National Bank, in Response to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The New Superintendent of Census.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.

LAW TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENTS.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report a bill to enforce all amendments recently made to the Constitution of the United States. It originated with Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and is deemed necessary because Chief Justice Chase held, in his decision at Richmond last summer, that the constitution does not execute itself. The bill makes it perjury for any officer to falsely take the oath prescribed in the Fourteenth Amendment, and imposes the penalties of felony on persons who get into office without having been relieved from political disabilities. It gives the courts power to do everything necessary to enforce any constitutional amendment already made, as well as to enforce and carry into effect the fundamental conditions on which any State is admitted to representation in Congress. The final section provides that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or otherwise, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of any State or Territory, to the deprivation or denial of any right, privilege, or franchise, secured, protected, or granted by this act, or by any amendment of the constitution, which has been, or may be made, or by any fundamental condition upon which any State has been, or may be, admitted to representation in Congress, or admitted into the Union, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

There is a good deal of feeling in official and political circles about the decision made by the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the Legal-Tender question. A careful reading of the full opinion shows that the construction put upon it, by lawyers who heard it delivered, was hardly correct in one respect. They understood the Chief Justice to imply the constitutionality of the act as applied to contracts made since its passage; but whatever inference may be drawn from his reasoning, there certainly is no declaration on this point, and the consideration of what he actually said, in connection with what has been said in other recent discussions, leads a number of persons to now fear that the whole law will be swept away, if the final decision is given by present members of the bench alone. The remarks of the Court about irredeemable paper currency are very obnoxious to many members of Congress, who say they are not becoming in a man who did so much as Chase did to originate the greenback system, and a strong article is published here, in which the idea is held that he went out of his way to make this assault upon the policy of the government, and that his language is improper and impertinent. It may be added that Justice Miller is much complimented on his opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act, and several Senators are satisfied that the nomination of Judge Hoar had been confirmed, he would at least have concurred in the views of Miller.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received full returns from the National Banks to the circulars sent out last summer, asking information upon every feature of National Bank business. The returns are from 1,614 banks and for the year ending September 30, 1869. They show the aggregate amount loaned by these banks to the business of the country for this time was $[illegible]; number of loans, [illegible]; average duration of loans, sixty-nine days; United States taxes paid, $10,[illegible]; State taxes paid, $[illegible]; miscellaneous expenses, $12,[illegible]; total expenses, $[illegible]; profits, $[illegible]; dividends, $[illegible]; carried to surplus fund, $14,[illegible]; average rate of dividend, 10⅞ per cent.

GENERAL SICKLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a meeting this morning, agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

RUSSELL JONES.

They had up the nomination of Russell Jones, as Minister to Belgium, but did nothing except call for certain papers in the case.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, and an agreement made to extend the time for its ratification. On the former occasion, when this was before the Senate, it might have carried a majority, but certainly did not command the support of two-thirds of the Senators.

SAN DOMINGO AND ST. THOMAS.

The committee had but little talk about San Domingo and St. Thomas treaties, and they remain as they did a week ago.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The joint Committee on Retrenchment have agreed to report in favor of transferring the educational work of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Bureau of Education, and thus an annual saving of between $80,000 and $90,000 will be made by such transfer. They will draw up a new bill carefully limiting the functions of the Bureau of Education so that it cannot interfere with the right of each State to manage its own school affairs. The confirmation of General Eaton as Commissioner will not take place for some days, as Barnard begs for time in which to finish up his work.

TEST CASE.

A test case has been made up in this district on the question whether Confederate soldiers have a right to vote under our local laws. The person who brings it lives in Georgetown, was a private in the rebel army, and claims suffrage under Johnson's general amnesty proclamation of July 4, 1868. The Board of Registration refused to place his name on the poll list. The case will soon be heard before Chief Justice Cartter, on the application for a writ of mandamus against the board.

TREASURY PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The statement from the United States Treasury office shows that up to this date the Treasury Department has purchased bonds amounting to $[illegible], of which belong to the sinking fund, and $[illegible] are subject to the action of Congress, and are covered into the Treasury by the new funding bill. The accrued interest on these bonds amounts to $[illegible]. The department buys another million on Thursday.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools writing from Charleston, says that South Carolina last year appropriated $[illegible] to aid freedmen in becoming land owners; that 40,000 acres have thereby come into their possession, and that the Governor will recommend an appropriation this year of $400,000 for a similar purpose.

SELLING CADETSHIPS.

The Military Committee, in beginning its investigation into the sale of naval and military cadetships, has called on the War Department for all information at its command bearing on an inquiry. Some facts of a confidential character have already reached them, to be brought out in a proper way by examination.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

It is understood that General Francis A. Walker, Deputy Special Revenue Commissioner, and head of Bureau of Statistics, has resigned his position, and will at once enter on duty as Superintendent of Census, having been appointed to that place by Secretary Cox, under the provisions of the old law. If the new law is passed, vesting the choice of Superintendent in the President, he will nominate Walker for confirmation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

The assignment following staff officers was made by order of the President: General Kelton from Washington to the Pacific; General Williams, from Washington to Virginia; General Breck, from Washington to Missouri; Colonel Whipple, from the Pacific to Washington; Colonel Lee, to the department of the Cumberland, relieving Colonel Martin, who comes here; Major Burr, to the department of the Lakes; Major Corbin, to Platte; Major General Robert Allen, from the Pacific to Washington; General Miller, from the Fifth Military District, to the department of Lakes; General McFerran, from Washington to the District of the South; General Tyler, from Missouri to relieve General Allen the Pacific; General Ekin, from Washington to the department of Texas; General Moore to the Department of the East; General Bingham, from the Department of the Lakes, to Washington; General Ludington, from Missouri, to Washington; [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

DISABILITY BILLS.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day instructed their Chairman to report a substitute disability bill, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[illegible]